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The Daily Colonist.

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Wellington Colliery Co. Coal
1232 Government St. Phone 82.

VOL. CIII., NO. 168 VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1910. THIRTY-SIX PAGES

Diamond Rings

A buyer of a diamond, if he intends spending a large amount, usually feels confident of obtaining a fine stone that will fully represent and warrant his outlay.

Among those who have in view a more modest expenditure—doubt is often felt whether the sum will buy one of sufficient size and beauty.

To those we would say that \$50, \$60 or \$75 will purchase an effective solitaire of exceptional beauty.

Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.

1017 Government Street. Victoria, B. C.

Order These Fish "Fancies"

To be delivered tomorrow at your summer cottage or camp—just the appetizing delicacies you should stock:

| | |
|---|-----|
| LOBSTER IN GLASS, 50c, 75c, 50c, and | 35c |
| PRAWNS IN GLASS | 50c |
| D. and G. SARDINES in GLASS, in OIL or TOMATO | 60c |
| LOBSTER IN TINS, 60c, 40c, 25c, and | 15c |
| CODFISH BALLS PER TIN | 25c |
| TROUT IN JELLY, PER TIN | 50c |
| SPICED HERRING, PER TIN | 25c |
| HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, PER TIN, 50c and | 25c |
| HERRINGS WITH ANCHOVY SAUCE, PER TIN | 25c |
| DEVILLED HERRING, PER TIN | 25c |
| GOLDEN HADDIES, 2 TINS FOR | 25c |
| FRESH MACKEREL, PER TIN | 25c |
| DEVILLED CRAB MEAT, PER TIN | 25c |
| FRESH CRAB, PER TIN | 25c |
| TUNNO FISH IN OIL, PER TIN | 35c |
| BISMARCK HERRINGS, PER TIN | 35c |
| ANCHOVIES, PER KEG | 50c |
| MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, PER TIN | 50c |

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT

The June Bride's Foot Comfort

and the

June Bridegroom's As Well

Can be made lifelong by dealing with

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria, B. C.

The leading champagne connoisseurs in the world acknowledge that, owing to its extreme natural dryness and unapproached delicacy of flavor, G. H. Mumm & Co's "Cordon Rouge" is the very highest grade of champagne produced. It is made from the finest grapes selected especially from the vintage of 1900. "Cordon Rouge" is in great demand in all parts of Great Britain, the continent and the United States. Very shortly this unapproached Champagne will be found upon the wine-lists of all leading hotels, clubs and cafes throughout B. C.

We take great pleasure in presenting "Cordon Rouge" to our patrons, because it is the very choicest Champagne procurable. It is always our highest aim to supply the best.

PITHER & LEISER
Wholesale Agents for B.C.
Victoria Vancouver Nelson

WATER POWER ON HUGE SCALE

British Columbia Electric Railway Company Planning to Develop 100,000 Horsepower Near Chilliwack

TO HARNESS STREAMS FLOWING TO FRASER

Storage Ground at Chilliwack and Jones' Lakes—Ten Million Dollars in All May Be Expended on Work

VANCOUVER, June 18.—Plans have been announced by the Vancouver Power Company, a subsidiary organization of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which contemplate the development of 100,000 horse power of electrical energy. The source of the power is located in Chilliwack lake and Jones' lake, both lying in the Chilliwack district some distance east of Chilliwack, and connected by the Vedder river and other streams flowing from those storage reservoirs with rapid descents to the Fraser river.

To fully develop the two sources of power the B. C. Electric Railway Company will expend ten million dollars. Taken in connection with its present generating plant on the North Arm of the Inlet, the officials of the company believe that they have solved the problem of securing the electrical power necessary for the development of Vancouver and its suburbs for many years to come.

The company has several engineering companies now in the field near the new sources of water power, and state that it is possible operations on the new plants will be started during the present season. Once inaugurated they will be rushed to completion. The full plant will probably not be installed at once, but a start will be made and additions to the equipment will be installed as necessities demand.

ANOTHER AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

Former Bicycle Champion in Germany Tries Aeroplane With Fatal Results—Falls 250 Feet With Machine

STETTIN, Germany, June 18.—Robt. of Munich, who in June, 1902, won the hundred kilometre bicycle championship of the world, and who had many other championships to his record, was killed today while making an aeroplane flight.

Robt. was driving a Farman biplane in a competition at the Pasewalk track when the machine fell from a height of 250 feet.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page

- 1—Water power on huge scale
- 2—C. N. R. stock for investment
- 3—First airship for passengers
- 4—Mr. Babcock bound for Rivers Inlet. Site commission to go north.
- 5—Insurance inquiry brought to close.
- 6—Editorial.
- 7—Social and personal.
- 8—News of the city.
- 9—News of the city.
- 10—In woman's realm.
- 11—Sport.
- 12—Additional sport.
- 13—In white man's way Indians fight case.
- 14—Mining department.
- 15—Real estate.
- 16—Marine.
- 17—Church services.
- 18—Happenings in world of labor.
- 19—P. B. Brown, Ltd., advt.
- 20—Asian consider Fort street work.
- 21—L. W. Blek, advt.
- 22—Colonist advt.
- 23—Markets.
- 24—Classified advts.
- 25—Advertisements.
- 26—Spencer's advt.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Victoria the rose garden of the Dominion.
- 2—Victoria the rose garden of the Dominion.
- 3—Literature, music, art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Rural and Suburban.
- 6—Victoria from an educational standpoint.
- 7—The potlatch at Duncan.
- 8—Education for womanhood.
- 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
- 10—A page for the young folks.
- 11—Feminine fads and fancies.
- 12—Disease-breeding dirt. Flying to the North Pole.

Curtiss Gets a Record

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Glenn H. Curtiss broke the world's record for a quick start today when he rose in his Hudson river at the Churchill Downs race track in 4 1/2 seconds. The previous record was 5-1-5.

War On White Plague

BRUSSELS, June 18.—Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, whose charity is untiring, has devised an interesting scheme to raise funds for a sanatorium for consumptive working women. On July 1 a new issue of Belgian postage stamps will be on sale. It will be limited to 8,500,000 stamps, and each one will be sold above its face value. Thus the one cent stamp will cost two cents and the two cent stamp three cents, and this extra penny will go towards the sanatorium funds. The stamp will bear a reproduction of Van Dyke's picture of St. Martin sharing his mantle with the poor.

HOME AT LAST

Mr. Roosevelt Given Rousing Welcome on Arrival at New York—Specially Honored

NEW YORK, June 18.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt was elaborately welcomed on his arrival here today. The city was gaily decorated, and multitudes waited in the streets to see the returning politician and warrior.

When the steamship Kaiserin Augusta Victoria passed into the lower bay the war vessels fired a presidential salute of 21 guns. Mr. Roosevelt being the first private citizen of the United States to be thus honored.

An address of welcome was made by Mayor Gaynor, to which Mr. Roosevelt replied, and a great procession escorted him through the streets.

DEMONSTRATION BY SUFFRAGETTES

Ten Thousand Women March in Procession Through London and Hold Meeting—Threats for Government

LONDON, June 18.—Weary of inactivity, the militant suffragettes reopened their campaign this evening with a musical pageant. Ten thousand women with banners flying and forty bands, marched in procession for miles through the streets, from Charing Cross to Albert Hall. There a great meeting was held in support of the movement, and it was opened with the singing of the Marseillaise.

Mrs. Drummond was chief marshal of the procession. She was constantly greeted with cheers as she entered up and down the line of march astride a huge charger, followed by two aides, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme, both of whom also rode astride.

The meeting at Albert Hall was presided over by Mrs. Pankhurst, who was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Pankhurst, Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editor of "Votes for Women," and Earl Lytton were among the speakers. The leaders of the movement promise the government a lively time from this on, unless the government quickly concedes their demands.

Kentucky Fued

DANVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Two men were fatally wounded and two others dangerously hurt in a feud at Catersville, Garrard county, late yesterday. Eleven men took part in the battle, which was waged with clubs, knives and guns. Link Lake and Christopher Woolven are said to have been mortally hurt.

Land Registry Order

VANCOUVER, June 18.—"No encouragement was given us by Hon. Mr. Bower this morning that we could expect any modification of the recent order of the government that only members of the legal profession would be admitted to the files and books of the land registry office." This was the statement of a member of the deputation of real estate brokers who today waited on the Attorney-General to protest against the order.

MANY ARE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

French Express Crashes Into Freight and the Wreckage Catches Fire—Fourteen Are Recovered From Debris

VILLE PREUX, France, June 18.—The Granville express today crashed into the rear of a local freight standing at the station here.

Both trains were wrecked and the wreckage caught fire.

At a late hour tonight fourteen bodies had been taken from the wreckage. It is feared that many others are under the heaps of wreckage.

U.S. Team Wins

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The international small rifle shoot last week was won by the U. S. riflemen competing with teams in Great Britain and Australia, the score of which was announced here today. The U. S. team scored 24,539 points, the British team 24,431, and the Australian team 23,882.

C. N. R. STOCK AS INVESTMENT

Arrangements Made by President Mackenzie for Dealing in Securities of Company on Toronto Stock Exchange

FIVE MILLIONS OPEN TO CANADA

Debut Stock That May Be Converted Into Common—Financial Position of Company Is Satisfactory.

TORONTO, June 18.—It is characteristic of William Mackenzie that he should slip away to the Pacific Coast immediately after arranging for the flotation of Canadian Northern Railway stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange without telling the Canadian public that this was their last chance to get a look in at the common stock of the company.

During the week there have been several transactions in the five per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock of the Canadian Northern Railway. One-third of the total issue of \$15,000,000 is available to Canadian investors, and has been largely underwritten by several of our leading houses.

Interest on the stock is payable after the fixed charges and operating expenses of the railway have been met, and there is an accumulated surplus of \$3,000,000. The net earnings of the ten months ending April 30 of the current fiscal year show an increase of \$385,500 over those for the corresponding period of last year. Five per cent. on \$15,000,000 is assured for several years, even if the railway were to earn no more surplus.

The stock, which is redeemable at par, will be redeemable on January 1, 1915, and during three subsequent years at holder's option in common stock of the company at dollar for dollar face value.

PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS LAWFUL

Effect of Judgment Rendered By Judge McInnes Quashing Conviction by Magistrate in Case at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, June 18.—An important decision fortifying the right of so-called medical companies to carry on the business of selling their goods in this province was given by Judge McInnes in the county criminal court this morning in connection with the appeal of Miss Mildred E. Johnston against a conviction by Magistrate Bull.

Miss Johnston is one of the representatives of a medicine company which has offices in the Fairfield building. She was charged upon information laid by the British Columbia medical council with having prescribed a course of medical treatment to a Vancouver lady, who was convicted in the police court, where the case was first heard, and fined \$25 and costs.

As the status of the company she represented was thus jeopardized, Miss Johnston brought an appeal, Sir Charles Tupper, K.C., and C. W. Graig appearing on her behalf, while A. E. McPhillips, K.C., of Victoria, represented the medical council.

Mr. McPhillips pressed for a judgment sustaining the conviction, contending that Miss Johnston was representing a Dr. Law of California, who had no medical status in this province.

"While you have done your duty for your clients," observed His Honor in passing judgment quashing the magistrate's conviction, "you are no doubt disappointed, Mr. McPhillips, at the unsatisfactory evidence given on behalf of the prosecution. If Miss Johnston were to be convicted of selling the remedies which she did, then no country grocer would have the right to sell or offer for sale any of the numerous patent medicines which are thus sold throughout the country every day."

GOUGHAM STRUCK BY WILD STORM

Four Persons Reported Dead As Result of High Wind—Lightning in Other Places Claims Several Victims

NEW YORK, June 18.—On the heels of the reception to Theodore Roosevelt today came the deluge. Two hours after the parade that escorted him up Fifth avenue had subsided, the whole metropolitan district was swept by the most violent downpour in months. In twenty minutes .6 of an inch of rain fell, while the wind attained at times a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour. Four deaths were reported tonight, while scores of people had narrow escapes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gerhardt, of Brooklyn, was in a row boat on Jamaica Bay with her husband and two other men when a squall overturned the boat. She was drowned before her companions could reach her.

The storm broke almost without warning, preceded by a gust that uprooted trees, sent street signs flying and tore into tatters the decorations hung out in honor of Mr. Roosevelt. Then came the downpour. For an hour and a half the storm continued and caused great damage. The torrents put a sudden end to the ball games at the polo grounds and in Brooklyn, and gave thousands of spectators a drenching.

An eleven year old boy in Brooklyn was fatally hurt by falling plate glass, and died tonight.

Only the coolness of performers and employees of the Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circus prevented a panic in the tent spread on Manhattan field. Under the first blasts of the wind, the huge tent began ballooning and tugging at the guy ropes. The spectators began to rise in their seats, but performers continued their acts, and attendants hurried through the throng, warning all to remain seated.

Minor accidents without end were reported to practically every police station in the city. Two painters were blown from a scaffold, but escaped with slight hurts. Dozens of pedestrians were bowled over by the wind or fell on slippery pavements. Three were knocked down by autos, which skidded on the wet roads. The blackness of late twilight settled over the (Continued on Page 2.)

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Change in Directorate—Results of Examination Made by Mr. Burbridge of London.

LONDON, June 18.—The report of the Hudson's Bay Company, issued today, says the directors arranged last year for Richard Burbridge, manager and director of Harrod's stores, to examine into and report on the condition of the sale shops. His report has been received and is receiving the earnest consideration of the governing committee. The retiring directors are the Earl of Litchfield and Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, who do not seek reelection. It is recommended that Vivian Smith, of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., and Mr. Kindersley, of Lazard & Co., be elected to fill their places. Further, it is considered in the interest of the company that Messrs R. Burbridge

FIRST AIRSHIP FOR PASSENGERS

Gigantic German Vessel Deutschland Billed to Make Its Initial Trip from Friedrichshaven on Wednesday Next.

Reading between the lines of the foregoing statement in the report, it is evident the reform party has won, in what has been beneath the surface, a strenuous struggle. The selection of Mr. Skinner as deputy-governor means the administration will be quietly but resolutely modernized. This is the imperative demand of the controlling stockholders. The shop department especially is to be remodelled, in a word, be Eatonized, to produce adequate return or be closed. Mr. Burbridge is the most progressive of London store managers.

Changes in the Canadian personnel will be made as the needs of the new policy demand. Messrs. Vivian and Kindersley especially represent those now in control of a majority of the stock. Mr. Mackenzie's election is capable of several explanations.

Ore Shipments

NELSON, June 18.—There is no mining news of note this week. The total shipments for the week were 38,891 tons and for the year to date 1,111,319 tons. Smelter receipts: Granby, 21,571 for week and 580,198 for year; Consolidated Co. Trail, 8,026 and 231,783; B.C. Copper Co., Greenwood, 4,030 and 156,701; total tons, 33,627 and 974,682.

Marries Opera Singer.

PARIS, June 18.—Robert Winthrop Chanler, of New York, grandson of the late John Jacob Astor and Mlle. Lina Cavalleri, the grand opera singer were married today by the mayor of the eighth arrondissement of Paris. Only the witnesses of the contracting parties were present.

WASHINGTON Government Proceeds Against Alleged Monopoly on Great Lakes—Unfair Methods Alleged

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Department of Justice today made the following statement in connection with the government's suit against the Great Lakes Towing Company: "The government claims in its petition that the Great Lakes Towing company is in control of practically all the concerns doing towing and wrecking business on the great lakes. That while owning controlling interests in nearly all of said companies it has been holding them out as separate entities for the purpose of assisting it in its acquiring a monopoly in all of said businesses on the great lakes, and that it has been successful in building up said monopoly until it controls, through itself and subsidiary companies a large percentage of the towing and wrecking business carried on in the various harbors of the lakes. It is further claimed that the company and its subsidiaries have obtained such power by virtue of combinations that the few remaining competitors are in danger of destruction whenever the combined concerns decide to eliminate them. That the opportunities for new competitors are practically closed, and that existing competitors are being driven out of business by the oppressive and unfair methods of the defendants."

C. P. R. Earnings

MONTREAL, June 18.—The earnings of the C. P. R. increased \$24,000 over the second week of June last year.

Controllor of Yukon

OTTAWA, June 18.—George Ian McLean has been appointed comptroller of the Yukon in succession to J. T. Lithgow, who has become Canadian trade commissioner at Glasgow.

Dies of Blood Poisoning

TORONTO, June 18.—Jos. T. Scott, V. S. a well-known horseman, is dead as a result of blood-poisoning contracted from a horse he was treating. He inhaled poisonous breath and infection developed in his throat.

New Zealand Financial Situation

WELLINGTON, N.Z., June 18.—At the annual meeting of the Bank of New Zealand, the chairman stated that though the financial situation was infinitely better than a year ago, there was a feeling of want of confidence prevailing in the community. Money is not flowing in the channels of industrial and other enterprises, and he hinted that injudicious legislation might be the cause. He quoted the warning of the chairman of the Bank of Montreal on December 6, 1908, on injudicious legislation or doubtful enterprises that would stop the inflow of capital.

LANCET IS USED ON KAISER'S KNEE

Trouble Similar to Affection of Wrist Some Weeks Ago—Complete Recovery Is Expected in Few Days

BERLIN, June 18.—Prof. Rier late this afternoon used a knife on the Emperor's knee. According to the usually well informed Lokal Anzeiger, the inflammation proved of a similar character to that on the wrist three weeks ago. It took the form of a funicle, containing pus. The operation today consisted simply of lancing the abscess, which was considered slight, and his majesty was able later to partake of the family dinner.

The first bandage was renewed tonight. The Emperor suffered no pain to speak of, and a complete recovery is expected in a few days unless some untoward complications set in.

A semi-official note issued this evening makes no mention of an operation, but says "The knee affection of the Emperor is progressing favorably."

Handiest Electric Iron Made

THE UTILITY OUTFIT

Comprising: Iron, dish for heating water and curling tongs.
In ooze leather bag
Makes a handsome present
Price, Complete, \$6.00. Fully Guaranteed

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

P.O. Drawer 1580

Phone 123

PARTICULAR PEOPLE WILL FIND OUR STOCK OF FRESH FRUITS JUST TO THEIR FANCY

Cantaloupes, each 15c
Peaches, 1-lb. boxes 15c
Cherries, per lb. 20c
Gooseberries, 2 lbs. 25c
Strawberries, 3 boxes 25c
Bananas, per dozen 35c
Naval Oranges, per dozen 40c

SPECIAL

HONOLULU PINEAPPLES, each 10c

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

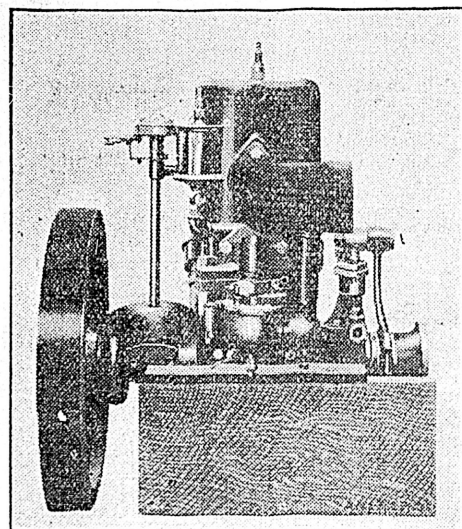
CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

You Can Save Money, Gasoline and Anxiety

By Buying an Easthope Engine



The Easthope Engine is manufactured here at home and we sell direct to you. You pay no agents' profits. The Easthope Engine is correctly designed and the economizer in the use of fuel.

The Easthope Engine is fully guaranteed; you take no risks with breaking parts. We are always right here and deal with you direct; no trouble with agents.

Prices for 1910:
3-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$100;
clutch extra, \$20.
6-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$175;
clutch extra, \$40.
8-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$225;
clutch extra, \$40.

Complete Launches

18 feet by 5 feet beam, complete with three horsepower engines \$275
22 feet by 6 feet beam, complete with six horsepower engine \$375
These boats are roomy, sea worthy and strongly built.

Easthope Brothers

Manufacturers of Complete Launches. 1705 Georgia Street.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up \$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve \$ 5,700,000.00
Total Assets \$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

T. D. VEITCH - Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street For This Bank

VICTORIA WEST BRANCH

Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY
A. C. FUTCHER, Manager.

MR. BABCOCK BOUND FOR RIVERS INLET

There He Meets Mr. Williams of Dominion Service to Take Up Question of Establishing a Boat Rating

Mr. John Pease Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries for British Columbia, is leaving tomorrow for the north to enter upon his duties as a member of the Federal Commission on boat rating.

He will be joined at Rivers Inlet by his brother commissioner, Mr. Williams, with whom he will proceed on the Dominion steamer Falcon to visit all the northern canneries and go through into salmon interest generally, the commissioners visiting first Rivers Inlet, going thence to the Skeena, and afterwards visiting the Nass, Lowe Inlet, Smith's Inlet, Namu, Klusquelt, etc. The agitation for a northern boat rating dates from 1905, when at the sittings of the Dominion Commission of 1905-6 representations were made to the commissioners (Messrs. Campbell Sweeney, J. C. Brown, Richard Hall, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Professor Prince and Mr. Babcock) that the salmon waters of the north were in danger of depletion through the operation of too many canneries, unless steps were taken to restrict the catch for their utilization.

A special report on the subject was made, recommending limitations in boat rating, but that report was not implemented by any official action until two years ago, when both Dominion and Province agreed that no additional canneries should be erected.

GOTHAM STRUCK BY WILD STORM

(Continued from Page 1.)

city with the approach of the storm, necessitating artificial lights in the streets and buildings. In every park great damage was done. Trees were uprooted and branches littered the ground. Central Park, in New York, and Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, were the worst sufferers.

Struck by Lightning

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 18.—Eleven cottages and a hotel were struck by lightning during a terrific storm this evening. No one was hurt, and none of the places struck were set on fire or seriously damaged.

HILSGROVE, R.I., June 18.—A bolt of lightning struck Louis Lucas, eight years old, and severely shocked and burned his hair. He was in a party of eight, returning from swimming this afternoon. They were standing under a tree to escape the rain. Only one of the party escaped unharmed.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18.—Fred Livesey, a New Haven brakeman, while working on a freight train above Worcester, was struck by lightning and fell from his train. His neck was broken and he died instantly. Orville Ford, a clerk in the office of the New Haven Railway, was completely paralyzed by a bolt of lightning which entered his office. He is not expected to live. A dozen houses in the city were struck by lightning.

Felled by Hailstone

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 18.—A special from Greenville, Pennsylvania, says: A. M. Thompson was struck by a hailstone today and knocked unconscious. During the progress of the storm, hail stones two inches in diameter fell. Much damage was done to crops and window glass. A team in a funeral procession stampeded and threw the occupants out, but none were hurt.

IRISH ATTITUDE ON KING'S OATH

Dublin Corporation Demands Offensive Words Be Deleted Agitation in Other Parts of Country

(By Timothy J. O'Connor.)

DUBLIN, June 18.—Ireland is still moving for a modification of the King's oath. A special meeting of the Dublin corporation was held to pass a resolution demanding that the words which are regarded as offensive by Roman Catholics should be deleted from the Declaration.

Six of the Unionist members had signed a communication, which had been forwarded to the Lord Mayor, stating that, as the resolution to be proposed practically advocated the entire abolition of the Declaration, they would if they attended have to speak and vote against the resolution. They had therefore decided to abstain from attending the meeting, as they considered such action the most dignified manner of entering their protest against the resolution.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the resolution, said that he thought the Protestant members of the council might have attended and co-operated with their colleagues in having the Declaration removed from the statute-book. He thought the time had come when Irishmen of all creeds and classes should co-operate to break down the barriers of former days now that a more liberal age had set in. Alderman McWalter, who seconded the resolution, said that the proper way to give the resolution was by presenting a petition before the bar of the House of Commons.

The Lord Mayor said he had received a telegram from Mr. Crozier, one of the Protestant members, hoping that the council would pass the resolution.

Alderman Reigh said their protest could not be too strong in asserting their rights to freedom of conscience. He did not agree with the suggestion that this matter should be brought by the Lord Mayor before the bar of the House.

Alderman Farrell said that he would treat the whole thing with contempt, and would pray for the conversion of the King. He believed that the

Declaration was true as was perfect by right in making it, but if he believed it was false, then the King and the people of England were guilty of mortal sin.

Alderman Kelly (Sinn Fein) said that he did not agree with this bar of the House business. Perhaps the Lord Mayor was, like the Kaiser, impressed with England's greatness and wanted to get back there again. Any one who knew the history of the Declaration knew that it was political more than religious, and if there was any sort of sincerity among English parties this Declaration would have been removed long since. Personally he did not care three straws what King George swore, but while he joined in the protest, he considered that the worst feature of all was the stand taken by their Protestant fellow countrymen.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Alderman McWalter moved that it be brought before the bar of the House of Commons, but this was ruled out of order, and the meeting ended. The public boards of the south of Ireland are agitating for a modification of the King's Declaration. At Limerick two such resolutions were unanimously passed. Lord Emily, late the County Agricultural Board, moved a resolution placing on record their motion and detestation of the tenor and terms of the Declaration, and demanding from the government the cessation of the terms, which were an insult to the intelligence and Christianity of the English people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Winter, a Protestant member. At a meeting, Mr. O'Grady Delmage, a Protestant member, proposed a similar resolution. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

TROOPS FOR FINLAND

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The Imperial government has decided on important military movements in Finland. A special credit of \$5,000,000 has been granted, and a military commission has left for Finland to prepare for the conveyance of troops there and the construction of new barracks.

Some curiosity is felt regarding the departure of a few Russian warships for the Aland Island off Finland. A party of naval officers are supposed to have started a topographical survey, but no one is allowed to approach the spot. Russia is prevented from fortifying the Aland Island by the treaty of Paris.

Band Concert.

The following programme to be given by the full regimental band at Macaulay Point this afternoon at 3 o'clock: March, "In Camp"; Overture, "Stradella"; Flotow Cornet Solo, "The Lost Chord"; Grand Selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Donizetti, "Adlynn"; Hall, "Porto Rican Dance"; "Rosita"; Missus Selection, "Alkado"; Sir A. Sullivan, "Mazurka Ecossaise"; "La Gipsy"; King, "Militare"; "God Save the King".

There will be a band concert at Beacon Hill Monday evening at 7:30.

BLUE RIBBON FOR VICTORIA ENTRIES

Local Blooded Dogs Make Sweeps in Important Classes at Duncans Summer Show

DUNCAN, B. C., June 18.—In the dog and cat show held at Duncan on Friday and Saturday the Victoria entries, of which there was a large number, did well. The Capital was strongly represented in the canine classes, no less than 40 blue-blooded dogs from the south being bunched. There were several from Seattle, and a string from Vancouver. The Victoria contingent was most successful, especially in cocker spaniels, the awards for which were cleaned up by Mrs. J. W. Creighton, owner of the Jesmond kennels.

J. S. Hickford, of Victoria, had charge of the arrangements, and the judges were: A. H. Lauder, setters and pointers; W. W. Coates, Vancouver, terriers; and R. Large, Victoria, collies and spaniels.

A list of Victoria wins follows: English setters—J. S. Hickford's champion Mallowd Major, and champion Arcturion; Gordon setters—T. Smith's champion Pomper Beaver; J. Hemsworth's Deak; Irish water spaniel—J. Richmond's Paddy.

English retriever—J. Hammond's entry. Cocker spaniels—Mrs. Creighton's Jesmond kennels won everything. Irish terrier—J. Thompson's entry. Scotch terriers—D. B. McLaren won two firsts; R. Hampton won five prizes with the Trewanta kennels. Collies—Charles Melville's entry. Pointers—E. H. H. Queenie. Fox terriers—F. Muirist, Romanla kennels, several winners. Wire hair terriers—R. Lage's M'Wanzie Champe.

CADETS CONCLUDE THE C.R.L. SERIES

University School Marksmen Made Excellent Score at Clover Point—Lieut Mathew Gets Highest Aggregate

The university school shooting team finished their series in the Canadian Rifle League competition on Saturday morning with a score of 556. This brings their aggregate up to 2201, which is 27 points higher than that made by the winners (a Toronto team) last year. Eleven boys qualified as first-class marksmen by scoring 200 points out of 280, and three gained second class certificates with scores of 160 or over. Lieut. Mathews wins the prize for the highest aggregate with 223 points. Sgt. Bell-Irving second, 228. Corporal Roe

SITE COMMISSION TO GO NORTH

University Body Expected to Return to Victoria in Ten Days Time—Draft Report May Be Delivered

The members of the University Site Commission, having completed their tour of the Provincial Mainland, will return to Vancouver this evening, and tomorrow take steamer for Prince Rupert, where a day or two will be spent, the Commissioners returning to this city in about ten days. It is expected that several private sittings will be held before the Commissioners return to their respective homes, and it is quite possible that a draft report will be decided upon before the distinguished educationists separate.

SERIES OF TEST GAMES ANNOUNCED

"A" and "B" Lacrosse Teams Will Meet Before Selection Committee on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the local "A" and "B" lacrosse teams, in other words the best twenty-four stick handlers in the estimation of the selection committee, will meet in practice matches. The first will be held on the North Ward ground, the next on the Royal Athletic and the last at the N. W. A. A. park.

Match Tomorrow.

Owing to the number of test games on for this week, in preparation for Saturday's provincial league match with New Westminster, it has been decided to hold the local match of the regular series, between Victoria West and North Ward, tomorrow night. The scene of the game will be the North Ward park.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

MILAN June 18.—The shocking murder of a Milanese ticket collector by a tramway inspector, which led to the proclamation of a general strike in this city, has had a further sad sequel. The sweetheart of the murdered man, a young woman of 23, after bidding farewell to her relatives and friends, ascended the spire of Milan cathedral and flung herself from its dizzy height. The lifeless body was dashed upon the marble steps in the midst of a group of horrified spectators.

Notwithstanding the remarkable suicide mania which annually fastens upon this city at the approach of summer—there were five cases in one day this week—an attempt of the sort has been made from the cathedral for a period of ten years.

Soldiers' Brutal Crime

HELSINGFORS June 18.—A particularly brutal murder of a Finnish peasant by Russian soldiers and the neglect of the authorities to punish the murderers, has provoked the greatest indignation in the country.

According to the accounts published here, the victim was stabbed with bayonets by two drunken soldiers. At the police inquiry this was fully substantiated, and it was further shown that Murri, the dead man, was a very respectable and quiet fellow. A court-martial was promised by the military authorities, but has never been held. It is stated that an untrue report of the affair was presented to the Emperor, who ordered the soldiers' release without trial.

W. & J. Wilson's "The Men's Store"

For many years choice dressers the world over have never found any brand of UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, Etc., to equal that of the famous DR. JAEGER. We carry a fine assortment of these world-renowned goods and would recommend to your notice as unrivalled for summer and outing wear:—

Dr. Jaeger's Wool Taffeta Shirts

Negligee style, with attached collar or separate collar and double-fold cuffs, etc.—the smartest and most comfortable of all summer shirts.

This is essentially a Shirt Store. Drop in anytime when passing and let us show you our many different styles and makes. Popular Prices Prevail

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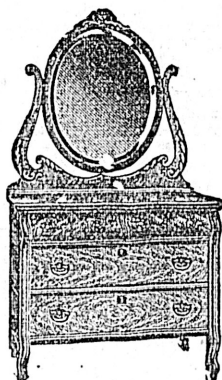
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Dresser and Stands

Neat Dresser and Stand, Imperial oak, golden finish. Dresser has 3 large drawers, and fine British bevel plate mirror, 13 x 20. Washstand has 1 drawer and large cupboard below. A real bargain.

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Many other designs in stock.

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Our Mattresses are best in the West by every test. We offer the highest grade all-pure sanitary cotton felt mattress, full size, covered in best art ticking and made by competent workmen.

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We are showing a beautiful array of High Grade Beds at all prices and in all sizes. Handsome all brass, full sized Beds of pretty design from \$24.30 and up. A full line of Bed Springs, Pillows, etc. in stock to choose from. Iron Beds from \$2.95 and upwards.

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Just received by express, 50 more Fashion Craft, two pieced Summer Suits to supply the ever increasing demand for these high grade clothing.

When we placed our first order we thought we had overbought a little, but we have had to send in two repeat orders already, and the season only nicely started. Our clothing business has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

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Tels. 425 and 450

Sale of Children's Dresses

Made up in Checked and Striped Gingham. Regular value up to \$2.00

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Another Shipment OF McLaughlin Buicks

Has just arrived. The tremendous selling of McLaughlin Buicks this season fully demonstrates the popularity and superiority over all others in the field. We will be pleased to have you call and allow us to demonstrate one for you. They run smoothly, start quickly, easy to operate.

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To the "Colonist"

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It having come to our knowledge that some persons have been soliciting orders, and taking contracts for roof painting, falsely representing that the material they apply is "NAG SLATING" Fireproof Roof Composition, manufactured by us in Victoria.

We hereby warn the public against any such persons, who, while agreeing to use this material, substitute a cheap and inflammable concoction, detrimental instead of beneficial to roofs. This can be guarded against only by those interested seeing that every package supposed to contain "NAG" Composition, bears our trade mark, "NAG", and the full name, Newton & Greer Co. Ltd.

We also notify the public that all our representatives who solicit orders, are furnished with written authority from us, to enable them to book contracts in our name, to be done by our men, in which case it is guaranteed that none but the genuine material will be used and the same properly applied in order to prevent roof fires, stop leaks, etc., etc.

Interested parties can obtain further particulars on application.

Newton Greer Co., Ltd.

per *R. P. Clark*
Manager.

INSURANCE INQUIRY BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Result of Its Deliberations Will Be Made Public in About Two Months—Mr. Shallcross and Mr. E. V. Bodwell

The Insurance Commission concluded its public sessions yesterday and the chairman announced that the result of its deliberations would be made public in about two months' time.

Mr. J. J. Shallcross and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., were heard at some length upon the questions at issue.

J. J. Shallcross, continuing his argument regarding municipal taxation, referred to the evidence of Richard Hall, agent of the Liverpool, London & Globe Co., saying that he wished the taxes were \$600 instead of \$300. This was indicative that competition was not sought. Mr. Shallcross considered there should be no onerous taxation. He referred to evidence of one witness stating that small insurance companies found the municipal tax equal to ten per cent. He referred only to the local taxes, and considered these should be removed. There was no reason why insurance companies should pay \$300 and thus increase the cost to the insurer. A suggestion had been made to him that the tax should be graded.

Mr. Rennie said a graded tax would not be satisfactory; there should be a specific tax or it should be removed.

Mr. Shallcross thought there was no more reason why an insurance company should pay such a tax than a bank, which only paid provincial license.

He referred to a policy and considered its clauses were all to the disadvantage of the insured. There was one clause in policy referring to explosions, stating a liability for explosions, but companies have modified this. Regarding the arbitration clause, Mr. Rounsfell had stated in evidence companies were loth to go before a jury. The company had arranged that cost of arbitration should be borne by both policy holder and company.

Mr. Rennie pointed out that the statutes were prepared by an eminent Ontario man and drafted into local statutes.

Mr. Shallcross considered them disadvantageous to policy holders. He said there was a difference between insurance companies as to what they regarded "practical competition." He pointed out that despite this competition business had increased, nearly doubling in five years. They therefore had no right to suggest they were being put out of business by this competition. Mr. Bodwell had made a point that a home industry should be supported. The evidence of Mr. Day and Mr. Ross was that these companies were foreign, anyhow. Mr. Day said there were 90 per cent. of the companies had their head offices abroad. Mr. Ross's evidence was that 88 per cent. of the Canadian insurance business was placed with board companies and the great percentage of business was done with foreign companies. Scarcely ten per cent. of business was in the hands of Canadian companies. He thought it was to the benefit of the country that the business was done with foreign companies and the capital for reimbursement of losses brought from abroad, not falling upon the same shoulders.

Compares Policies

Mr. Shallcross went over the comparisons of Lloyd's and other policies with board company policies. He then referred to "wild cat" companies, and recalled Mr. Day's evidence regarding two cases of fictitious companies whose policies were seen by him, but it was ten years ago these policies were seen. He referred to alleged fraudulent companies and dealt with evidence as to the Globe Co. having failed to pay \$60,000 losses in the Fernie fire, and said that the bill proposed by Mr. Bodwell would not prevent such cases. The statement that the rates were based only at such prices as would give protection at a fair basis of profit, had, Mr. Shallcross said, not been supported by the evidence. He considered the schedule was made solely to make money.

Mr. Rennie: "What's your solution of that difficulty?"

Mr. Shallcross: "Free trade in insurance. If you can't force any rates upon a company and insurers should be permitted to insure where the best rates could be secured."

Mr. Lennie: "You don't think it possible to control these rates?"

Mr. Shallcross: "I do not."

Method of Rating

of rating. Mr. Lange said in evidence showed there was no scientific method of rating. Mr. Lange said in evidence that when insurance was placed over a long period there was a disposition to make a reduction, and this was the only comfort offered the insurer. Referring to evidence of Col. Hall regarding improvements made for insurance costing \$10,000 a 10 per cent. reduction had been given, whereas, Mr. Shallcross said, an increase had been made in Victoria of 30 per cent. for alleged deficiency. He introduced a number of cases to show the incapacity of the schedule. He said the average of the loss rates had been reduced in Canada from 65 to 25 per cent., yet no reduction had been made in the rates. If the expenses had remained at 32 per cent., the companies must be making 40 per cent., not the one or two per cent. suggested by Mr. Lawson as the percentage of profit. Evidence of Mr. Lange was given to this effect; but it was the only admission of this kind made. He thought it absurd under these conditions the companies should seek to burke competition. There had been no frankness among the agents regarding the rating question, or further evidence would have been vouchsafed regarding it. The rating, he held, was purely arbitrary. The good companies he held increased their rates to recoup losses of bad companies. Rates were raised here to pay losses elsewhere; for instance, as in the case of an earthquake at San Francisco. The evidence was that the schedule was made at the highest rating possible, and the method was not disclosed. There was nothing scientific about the rating at all; simply humping. He said there had been an attempt to prejudice against Lloyd's policies, but no case had been found where insurers at Lloyd's were dissatisfied, or had been called upon to pay as high a rate of

insurance as insurers in board companies. Not only was there complaint against the high rates, but also that the board companies working under the Dominion law were unable to give the class of insurance required by some. He referred to the evidence of Challoner & Mitchell "these poor fellows who had been boycotted by the local agents for placing their business at Lloyd's" in this regard. Mr. Shallcross considered there were enough clauses to penalize the insurer, without conspiring to boycott individually.

Policies Instanced

Mr. Shallcross then referred to the evidence of Mr. Bullen of getting protection against his vessels under construction on land—a land policy such as would be affected by the proposed bill. This was secured at Lloyd's. Mr. Bullen said he would require this insurance to an even greater extent, yet Mr. Bodwell said that while he might get insurance at Lloyd's no representative of Lloyd's must come to inspect the property.

Mr. Shallcross dealt at length with the profits and general business of insurance companies. He said no consideration was given to the profits derived by investment when rates were arranged. In Nelson it was shown that evidence was sought as to the premiums taken, but no witness seemed to know. The losses of the last ten years were \$10,000 per year; the premiums amounted to \$56,000 per year—a profit of \$46,000. Say, considering expenses, 45 per cent. Yet Nelson cannot get a reduction of the rating schedule for improved fire protection. In Victoria the average losses for the nine years ending 1907 were \$40,000, yet 55 companies got \$165,000 a year in premiums. Say, with an expense of \$40,000, the loss ratio did not amount to over 65 per cent. He considered that enormous profits made by board companies in British Columbia, yet no attempt was made at reduction of rates. There had been, in-

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ORDINARY FEMININE FINERY will not do for a smart event—and ladies of Victoria and visitors are looking for something better than "the ordinary," and they surely will find it here.

We have prepared ourselves for the race meet, and our Mantle, Neckwear, Glove and Hosiery departments are stamped, as it were, with the word "exclusiveness."

Silk Dresses, in plain silks, foulards and shot silks. Priced up from \$25.00

Feather Boas—on which we have made a special reduction. Priced up from \$3.75

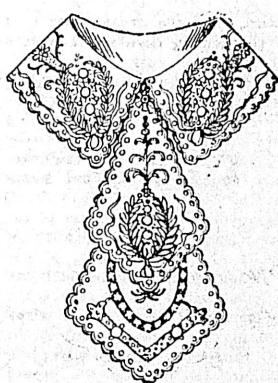
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Superior Quality Jabots—Priced up to \$1.50

Large Assortment of Ascot Stocks—In stripes and colors, 35c and 50c

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Beautiful Showing in Dutch Collars and Dutch Collar Sets—Consisting of collar and cuffs.

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navys, reds and greens. Per pair \$1.25

English Cape Gloves, 1 dome fastener, in tans only. Per pair \$1.00

Same as Above, in six button lengths. Per pair \$1.50

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Chamois Gloves, in regular colors and white. Per pair 90c

Kid Gloves, 2-button, tan. Special price, per pair. 90c

French Kid Gloves, in white and tan. Per pair \$1.00

Fownes' 2-button Glace Kid, in black, white, grey and tans. Per pair \$1.25

Fine French Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades of tan and mauve—also black, white, slates, navys, reds and greens. Price \$1.50

Dent's and Fownes' Kid Gloves. Regular value, not sample line. Per pair \$1.00

Jauvin Suede, in black, white, grey and tan. Per pair \$1.50

Fownes' 12-button Glace Kid, in light and heavy weight. Per pair \$2.50

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panies in British Columbia. A deposit was unsatisfactory. There should be a guarantee provided against the payment of all risks held. All companies should be licensed and give evidence as to their bona fides. Acceptance of the country of origin of the company applying for license should be taken. In England a fire insurance company has a deposit of £20,000. A commission should investigate the capital of the company and a certain minimum capital should be required.

To prevent insurance at Lloyd's would be an outrage against commercial common sense. Indemnity companies and mutuals had also been proven for 27 or 28 years. Lloyd's, indemnity companies, mutuals and foreign companies of good standing should be permitted to do business in B. C. without onerous taxation or being called upon for deposit. The municipal tax he considered should be done away with.

There was a provision in the proposed bill providing a fine of \$500 for anyone going over the head of the resident agent to do business with the insuring company's management. He objected to this.

Afternoon Session

In the afternoon when the public sessions of the commission was brought to a close, Mr. E. V. Bodwell made out a strong case in favor of the companies. He dealt in detail with the clauses which it is proposed to incorporate in the new bill. In his opinion the government should appoint inspectors and enforce inspection. Every company doing business in the province should register for the purpose of inspection putting up a bond as a guarantee of good faith. If something could be done along these lines it ought to be done. As far as the proposed inspection went regarding outside companies he did not consider it necessary, as it (Continued on Page 13.)

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
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J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

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Sunday, June 19, 1910.

A CANADIAN SPIRIT

We plead for the development of a broader Canadian spirit. The jubilee of the founding of the Dominion is in sight, but the country has not yet got out of the ruts of pre-Confederation days. We have increased in wealth; we have grown in knowledge of the resources of our country; we have added largely to our population; we have assumed some of the duties of nationhood; but our public life is yet marked by its original provincialism, we are keeping alive the animosities that existed between partisans, the majority of whom have passed off the scene. The people are divided into hostile political camps, between which there is bitter hostility but no real distinction. Our political discussions consist largely in the application of uncomplimentary adjectives to our opponents. On the great issues that might reasonably divide the voters there is little that can be called public opinion. We are infinitely stronger in condemning what our opponents propose than in advancing what we ourselves think ought to be done. One result of this is the overpowering supremacy of one party without the balancing strength of an efficient opposition. The mass of the Canadian people are in advance of their political leaders and of the press. They demand acts, and are not satisfied with words. What the country needs is men and a press that will make an effort to lift it out of the time-worn ruts, who will breathe into its nostrils the breath of national life and make it a living national fabric. We are not objecting to keen and searching criticism of public men and their conduct. This is absolutely necessary; but we are pleading for the devotion of greater effort to bring about a fuller appreciation of the potential greatness of our country, to inspire the electorate with other ambitions than to contribute to a party triumph. An Opposition should seek power not because of the faults of the Government, but on the strength of its own virtues. A Government should seek to retain office not by the use of patronage, but by the development of broad policies.

But the Canadian spirit for which we plead is something more than an aspect of political life. Canadians are inclined to smile at the effusiveness of confidence displayed by the people of the United States in the present greatness and immeasurable destiny of their country. It is doubtless amusing at times, but one cannot deny that its effect has been to build up a strong and self-reliant people, who have assimilated millions of newcomers from other lands and inspired them with the same confidence in the future that has characterized the Anglo-Saxon element of the population from the days of the Revolution. This consciousness of power, this conviction of national supremacy, have combined to weld more than eighty millions of people, differing in origin, language, traditions and customs, into a nation having a unity of purpose, which is of itself a source of strength, and an inspiration to great ambitions. We laugh at the national enthusiasm of Mr. Roosevelt, and it takes shapes that are amusing enough; but when we reflect upon it as an expression of national unity it assumes an aspect of grandeur. In Canada we are witnessing the mingling of various peoples. The representatives of each nation come here with their own ideals. It is for Canadians to show them that there is a Canadian ideal which they may adopt as their own. In a new land there should be new ideals; in a land of vast natural potentialities these ideals should be expansive; in a land that has inherited the priceless treasures of liberty they should be noble; in a land peopled chiefly by the sons of an empire-building race the ideals should be unlimited in their aim.

Among incidents of recent occurrence nothing has exhibited a better appreciation of the sentiment for which we are pleading than the invitation extended by Mr. McBride on behalf of the Provincial Government to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend a public reception on the occasion of his visit to the Capital City of this Province. We are under the impression that this is the first time the Premier of a Province has extended such an invitation to the Prime Minister of Canada, and we are quite sure that it is the first time on which such an invitation has been extended by the local head of one political party to the Federal head of the other. Sir Wilfrid has accepted the invitation subject necessarily to the arrangements made for him by his political friends here; but whether Mr.

McBride is able to extend to him the hospitality of the Province in a manner in keeping with the honor due to the political head of the Dominion, the great thing is that the invitation has been given and accepted. It is an earnest of a better feeling in Canadian politics, and gives ground for hope that the development of a true Canadian spirit may be nearer at hand than some of us have dared to hope.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE

At the London Diocesan Conference the question of church attendance was discussed, and those who spoke seemed to be all of one mind as to the fact that there is a falling off. Differences of opinion were expressed as to the cause of it. Some of the divines present attributed it to the low standard of preaching. They did not think that the pulpit is keeping abreast of the pews in this respect. More attention is paid to formality that finds expression in ornate ceremonies and vestments and too little to the development of a spirituality that shall find expression in words that will go to the hearts of those who hear them. This is not the first time that we have heard clergymen of the Anglican communion complain of a tendency to exalt the ritual at the expense of the pulpit. In the days when the Church of England was most influential in the life of the nation the pulpit played the leading role. Men, who during the week are engaged in a strenuous life, find little satisfaction in sitting through a formal church service consisting largely of intoned services indifferently rendered. A preacher in a nearby city was asked why a man so fond of music as he was did not intone his services. He said he had tried it and found that the attendance of men at services at once began to fall off, and that he had abandoned the practice and given greater attention to the sermon, and the immediate effect was a return of the men to the services. The strongest magnet a church can have is a man in the pulpit who speaks what he feels, and speaks it as if he felt it. Again, it may be stated that the majority of people do not care at all about things concerning which many preachers prefer to talk on. For example, they do not wish to have the Church preached to them, but Christianity. They want to be talked to as men of intelligence by a man who shows that he is exercising his intelligence. It is a mistake to suppose, as some clergymen do, that the people want very short sermons. They are quite willing to sit and listen while the preacher elaborates a real thought, although they may grow weary of a repetition of platitudes. The whole remedy for the falling off in church attendance may not be found in an improvement in the manner and matter of sermons, but it would be worth trying.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES

Prime Minister Fisher, of the Australian Commonwealth, announces that the fundamental principle of his fiscal policy is to be the taxation of unimproved land values. Speaking for himself and his colleagues he said they would "proceed to carry out that programme without a vindictive thought, without a desire to hurt any individual, but with the sole aim and desire for the adjustment of the economic conditions of this country, so that the people who desired to till the soil and to draw wealth from the national resources should be afforded a reasonable opportunity of doing so, and to open up avenues of employment and industry for people who are now living in other parts of the world—people of European descent—whom they would gladly welcome in any part of this country as soon as these economic conditions made it possible for them to come and share their lot with us."

The manner in which this policy will be carried out, and its results, will be watched with a great deal of interest in all parts of the civilized world. In respect to the policy of defence, the Prime Minister said there would be no departure from the policy that had been followed during the last ten years. He told his hearers that, if they proposed to defend their own country, they must be prepared to pay for it. He added that his party would ask for the money necessary to provide a proper system of defence, and said he thought the payment of it would "help to inculcate in the citizens of Australia that incentive to patriotic thought and action which alone make a people great." It may be worth adding that Mr. Fisher is leader of the Labor Party, from which it will be seen that the Labor element in Australia is not alarmed at the spectre of so-called militarism.

With a \$100,000,000 steel corporation forming in Canada, we shall have to begin to think about trusts and that sort of thing.

Chicago is having a heat wave. The Weather Bureau will not admit the possibility of such a thing, but just watch and see if we do not get a little of it here.

A change in the policy of the Hudson Bay Company is foreshadowed. It will extend far enough to lead to the lands around Victoria being placed on the market, there will be lively satisfaction hereabouts.

Professor James F. McCurdy, of Toronto University, has been appointed to take charge of the School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. Professor McCurdy, who is a cousin of Mr. A. W. McCurdy, of this city, is

a New Brunswicker by birth, and a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, which institution is also the Alma Mater of Drs. Jones and Murray of the Provincial University Commission.

The British Budget about which there has been so much turmoil has yielded a surplus of \$20,000,000. It is said, and as yet no one seems to be very much hurt by it. You cannot always tell what is going to happen in England by what people say is going to.

Jack Abernathy, 10 years old, and his brother Temple, who boasts of 6 years, completed last Sunday a 2000-mile ride on horseback, unattended, from their father's ranch in Oklahoma to New York. They are two plucky little chaps, and their feat is worthy of passing notice.

It is alleged that Buckingham Palace is to be remodelled as a sort of memorial to the late King. It will seem to most people that repairs to a building, even if they do cost a million pounds, would constitute a rather poor method of commemorating the fame of Edward the Peacemaker.

Ottawa is already beginning to speculate upon the good results to business that will come from the presence of the Duke of Connaught in the Capital as Governor-General. The dry goods merchants are said to be enthusiastic. Up to date the man behind the cheque-book has not been heard from.

The Bank Note Company of Ottawa adopted the daylight-saving plan with such success that eighty-nine manufacturing concerns in St. Paul have concluded to give it a trial for the summer. The plan consists in beginning work an hour earlier in the morning and closing an hour earlier in the afternoon. This gives the employees a long evening for recreation, and it is said to be extremely popular.

United States contemporaries seem not to know just what to make of the apotheosis of Roosevelt. It looks to an outsider like an exhibition by the people of a longing for something that they cannot get. Roosevelt stands in the imagination of the people for what is best in democratic institutions. He personifies the ideals for which the nation is striving in what may be called a sub-conscious way. It is in that sense that the ex-President is worthy of recognition by all lovers of self-government and decent administration.

A Mrs. Charlton, somewhat conspicuously known in the United States disappeared, and her body was subsequently found jammed into a trunk, the head showing signs of violence and the condition of the lungs indicating that she had died after the trunk had been sunk in the waters of Lake Como. A contemporary referring to the incident, says that she was apparently murdered. This caution seems called for, because the evidence more clearly indicates suicide. The only improvement we can suggest upon the phraseology is that the paper might have said that she was approximately murdered.

The announcement made in the Colonist yesterday that the American Finance and Securities Company will erect immediately a very large saw mill at or near Crofton, is of very great interest. The new industry will have a favorable effect upon Victoria, especially in view of the proposed extension of the B. C. Electric railway company's lines on the Saanich Peninsula. The site of the proposed mill, if it is at Crofton, will only be a short distance across the water from a point which the electric railway may be expected to reach, and rapid communication with this city can therefore be easily provided.

The Colonist is not so unreasonable to expect its evening contemporary to abstain from a course that may prove prejudicial to Mr. McBride. That seems to be a part of the game of politics, and from those who are always thinking of politics, we suppose such practices are to be expected. No one can take the least objection to an occasional reminder to Mr. McBride as to what he said before election. He does not need to be reminded, for we can assure our contemporary that he knows what he promised quite as well as anyone else does, and is prepared to "make good." What we object to is the publication of statements, which, by innuendo, convey the impression that the policy, that means so much for Victoria and upon which Mr. McBride and his colleagues for the city took such a decided stand, is not to be carried out. Such innuendoes do no harm politically; but they inevitably create impressions hostile to the best interests of the city. A great many people have invested in Victoria because of the forthcoming construction of the Canadian Northern on the Island, and many others are looking in this direction in search of investments that will become more valuable as soon as construction on the railway begins. Our contemporary ought to know, for there is no reason why it should be in ignorance on the subject, that the only reason why contracts have not been let for the beginning of construction on the Island is that the company's engineers have not yet completed their reconnaissance surveys. Under these circumstances we submit that it should not publish observations calculated to throw doubt as to the early construction of the railway.

WEILER'S

"WHERE THE MOST FURNITURE IS SHOWN AND SOLD"

Let Us Help You Choose The Things for Your New Home

Don't ransack the city—buying your carpets at one store and trying to select the curtains from another stock—choosing the dining-room furniture in a third store and the dinner set in another—visiting a fourth for the parlor furniture, and then making a pilgrimage to some other shop to get the pictures.

Just come to this store, where you can get everything under the one roof, and where you'll find a better assortment than the combined offerings of the others.

That's one way we can help you choose the furnishings for your new home.

Home-furnishing has been made a careful, earnest, thoughtful study for almost half a century here, and we have mastered the problem as has no other establishment doing business in this part of the world.

Choosing from these splendid stocks of ours will lessen the labor and worry of home-furnishing, and choosing Weiler furniture means a big saving of cash.

Handsome New Brass Beds

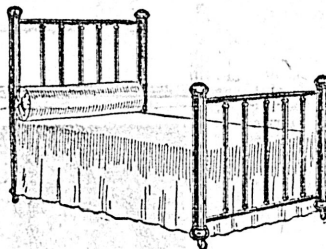
Remarkable for Unusual Design and Splendid Values

A large shipment of the handsomest brass beds ever displayed on our floors—and that is saying a great deal—is now ready for your inspection. These beds come to us from a factory that is easily the largest in America, and which is recognized as the leader, in respect to quality and style.

This line of brass beds is the largest and most complete shown in the West. The beds represent, in actual weight in brass and in the quality of materials and workmanship that enter into their construction, THE BEST VALUES OBTAINABLE.

We illustrate and price here but a very few of the new arrivals. Illustrations or descriptions cannot do these beautiful beds justice, and we invite you to visit the showrooms and see the beds themselves.

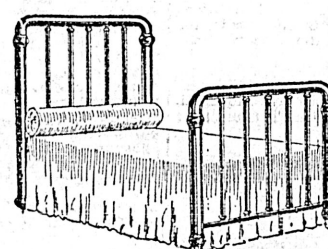
Remember that styles and values are UNBEATABLE.



Brass Bed, \$24

Exactly as illustrated above

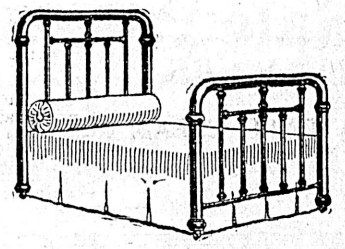
Brass Beds—Here is a great value in all brass beds. A neat, stylish design that is popular. Two-inch posts with five fillers in head and foot. 3 ft. 6 in. Priced at \$24.00
4 ft. 6 in., full size... \$25.00



Brass Bed, \$30

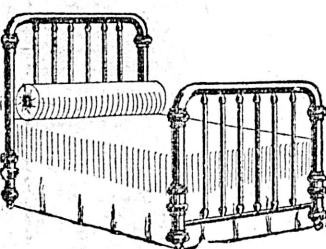
Exactly as illustration above

Brass Bed—A continuous pillar style. Two-inch posts with heavy fillers. Combination satin and brass finish. A stylish, strong bed, lightly priced. 3 ft. 6 in. Price \$30.00
4 ft. 6 in., full size... \$32.50



Brass Bed, \$40

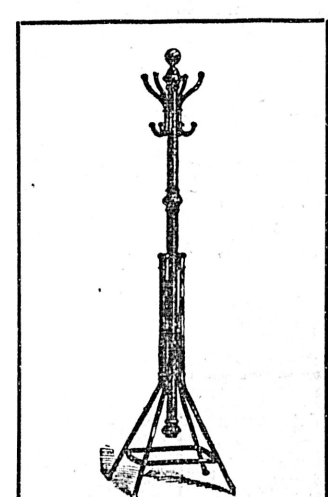
Exactly as illustration above
Brass Bed—Another continuous pillar style that is very attractive in design. The combination finish makes it a very pleasing bed style, and one you'll like at the price. 4 ft. 6 in., full size... \$40.00



Brass Bed, \$50

Exactly as illustration above

Brass Bed—This one has continuous 2 inch pillars with heavy fillers. Combination polished and satin finish—the husks being polished and the balance satin. Makes a very effective combination on this bed. A strong, stylish bed... \$50.00



Brass Bed, \$65

Exactly as illustration above
Brass Bed—A "four poster" style and a style that is rapidly coming into favor. This is a genuinely "smart" design and a bed style you are sure to like. Combination satin and polished finish. Two-inch posts with lots of heavy pillars... \$65.00

Iron Beds

Price from \$4

If you wish something in the way of iron beds you cannot do better than choose from our very large assortment. There's a bed style and a bed price chosen to fit the wants and the bank account of everyone.

Present display easily surpasses the showing of any other house—in quantity, quality and variety. Come in and look over the display—see what the best bed factories on the continent are producing.

See the iron beds we offer, priced from—

\$4 to \$48

Brass Costumer

Brass costumers just received are particularly attractive in appearance, and are bound to be as eagerly sought as the last shipment we received.

These are very popular at the present time, and when in to see the new brass beds, don't fail to see these.

Choice of either satin or combination finish.

Priced at—

\$20

Mattresses

Strings, Pillows, etc.

The bedding store is ready to supply you with the very best in spring mattresses, top mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets—bedding of all descriptions.

Dependable qualities are assured you in all these lines—the very best value at the price.

We sell the famous "Ostermoor" mattress—the greatest mattress value of the time. We sell this mattress at the same price as is asked in New York, Toronto or any Eastern city. We are sole agents. Price for full size is \$15.00.

Get your bedding needs filled here.

WEILER BROS

Choice of Six Pianos

In beautiful up-to-date Mahogany, Walnut or Oak Cases, at from

\$275 to \$315

This week, to make room for a large shipment of

Grand Pianos

Every Piano warranted for five years. Terms if desired. Large stock of Player Piano Music Rolls at a sharp discount this week.

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE, LTD.

1104 Government Street
Corner Fort Street

Secure Your Preserving Berries

WHILE THE QUALITY IS THE BEST AND THE PRICE THE LOWEST

We have everything you need in the Preserving line.

A. Pool, Grocery

'Phone 448 623 Yates St.

WRINKLES

Removed by Using

ADELINA PATTI CREAM

For sale at
Mrs. KOSCHE'S HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
'Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

MADAME RUSSELL

Young ladies sent out to do shampooing. Combs Made Up.
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
Third floor annex
Phone 1836

REAL LACE

Counties of England Laces
New consignment of
OSTRICH FEATHERS
And Lancer Plumes in black and gray.
HIBBEN'S BOOK STORE
Government Street.

Photographs and postcards of the memorial service. Also photographs of parade of veterans.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Summer Footcase assured by wearing our fine Cashmere and fine Lisle thread hosiery at 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 542 Yates street.



Will Serve You Quickly and Well

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe puts a man in a TAILORED APPEARANCE for every sort of work or play that belongs to mankind.

It will fit him for a long vacation trip with the same readiness that it will array him for his wedding or any social function, and his FIT-REFORM TWO-PIECE SUIT will have the same superiority as the cool Worsted or Serge Suit he buys for Business wear.

The Fit-Reform system of sizes assures absolutely perfect fitting garments, delivered to your home the same day you select them, if desired.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE ALLEN & CO.

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. William Patton, from Los Angeles, is visiting friends in Victoria.

The Misses Pell, from Vancouver, are visitors in town.

Mr. P. Burris is in the capital, from Nanaimo, on a business visit.

Mr. Villiers from the Okanagan is visiting in Victoria for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, from Chemainus, are visiting in Victoria.

Mrs. J. G. Brown, 1263 Gladstone avenue, will not receive on Tuesday next, nor again until October.

Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, from Moose Jaw, are visitors in town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillis, Mr. Parker Furde and the Misses Furde, from Winnipeg, are visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crundon, from Boston, Mass., are enjoying a visit to friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dsandvlez, from Portland, Ore., are enjoying a brief trip to town.

Mr. Henry Desmond, from Vancouver, is spending the week-end with friends in town.

Mr. and Miss Vendonne, from Santa Barbara, Cal., are spending some weeks with friends in town.

Mrs. D. H. Patton, from Winnipeg, is staying with her mother, Mrs. W. P. Setma, in town.

Mrs. A. G. King, 1040 Burdette ave., will not receive on Monday, June 20, nor again during the summer months.

Miss R. Croft left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a visit to Portland, Ore.

Alderman and Mrs. Raymond went out to Shawnigan last evening on the E. & N.

A. E. Barnett of Winnipeg, is spending the week in the city visiting his parents.

Mrs. Russ Humber and family left on Friday for Sidney where they will spend the week end at their ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson went up on Saturday to spend a short holiday at their Pender Island home.

Mrs. A. G. King, 1040 Burdette Ave. will not receive tomorrow nor again during the summer months.

Mr. Macdonald is the guest of Captain Elliston at his ranch at Saanich.

Dr. Newcombe, Mr. W. Newcombe and Mr. R. G. Monteith have gone for a month's cruise to the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., professor in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will preach at St. Andrew's Church at both services today.

Mrs. Hilton has returned from a visit to Montreal, where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. D. Gratton.

Among the many visitors to town from Seattle are: Mr. and Mrs. Grazard, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Winter, Mrs. H. P. Huzzard and Mr. Henry Worde.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Lytton, from Philadelphia, Pa., are enjoying a visit to Victoria—with which they are greatly charmed.

Mr. R. M. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Selfke, and Mr. John A. Cunningham are week end visitors in town from Seattle.

Miss Della Spray, of Seattle, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Ullin, of Fernwood road, for the past two weeks, and intends to return to Seattle at the beginning of next week.

Mrs. Henry Lawson, 2122 Cook street, left yesterday morning, with her grandson, George Norris, for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Evan Hooson, Pender Island.

The Misses Brown, who have been the guests of Mrs. Fagan, Esquimalt road, for the last month, returned to their home in New Westminster on last Wednesday afternoon's boat.

Mrs. W. Taylor, wife of the Dawson agent of the White Pass Railway, left today on the Princess May, accompanied by her two small sons, for her home in Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wantage, Mr. and Mrs. Villiers, Mr. H. de Gratz, Mr. Vickers and Miss Finnelly are among the many San Francisco visitors in town.

Miss R. E. Ulin has returned from Tacoma, Washington, where she has been attending the graduating exercises of the Annie Wright Seminary. Miss Ulin is one of last year's graduates.

Among the miniatures in the Royal Academy this year is one of Mrs. Norman Addis, by Edith Mason-Hinchley, A.R.C.A. Mrs. Addis was formerly Miss C. C. Morrison, of this city, who is now living in India.

A Vancouver engagement which has been recently announced is that of Miss Mignonne Burnham Davis Aublin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Aublin, to Mr. Harold H. Richardson. The wedding has been arranged to take place on July 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Steele, Toronto street, gave a progressive Five hundred on Wednesday evening. The first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Wilkerson and the first gentleman's by Mr. J. Whitman, Jr., and the consolation by Mrs. J. Whitman, Jr., and Mr. Whitman, Sr.

Tonight a party of prominent local Masons will leave for Cranbrook to attend the annual Grand Lodge meeting of the order. Among those who will represent Victoria are Messrs. Steve Jones, R. E. Brett, A. H. Griffiths, William Piggott, E. B. Paul, W. Crocker, J. Deaville and J. McNeil.

Mrs. W. N. Harris, of Richardson street, was hostess last week at a delightful handkerchief shower given in honor of Miss May Regan, whose marriage to Mr. William Dean takes place next Wednesday. The rooms were tastefully decorated with roses and carnations. Mrs. Harris was assisted in receiving her guests by her sister, Miss Kathleen Tracey.

A wedding of interest to Victorians took place in Keremeos, B. C. The contracting parties were Mr. Max Bethune-Ewart of Sidmouth, South Devon, Eng., and Miss Margaret Emily Lowe, youngest daughter of the late William Hamilton Lowe and Mrs. Lowe of Keremeos, B. C. The bride, who looked very charming was attended by Miss Violet Kirby. Mr. Gordon R. Mason of Ponticent, B. C., supported the groom. After the ceremony the party drove to the home of the bride's mother, where a reception was held.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Robert Kerr, 132 Eberts street on Friday evening 17th inst., when the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, St. Andrews church officiated in hold wedding Mr. James Gibb Burnette, late of the parish of Forfarshire, Scotland, and Miss Nellie Hutchison, late of Menmuir Forfarshire, Scotland. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Emily Hutchison while Mr. John C. Ross filled the role of groomsmen. The ceremony took place beneath two massive wedding bells tastefully arranged by Mrs. Herbert Kent and was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the contracting parties. A sumptuous supper being disposed of speeches and songs followed while the shrill of the bagpipes without added another Scottish feature to the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett will immediately take up their residence at 138 Eberts street.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

F. Walker, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lane, New Westminster; C. S. Jacobs, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. McL. Hawks, Vernon, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Coulson, H. Q. Romans and wife, Seattle; Mrs. C. C. Beaman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Erickson, Seattle; G. S. Atwood, New York; Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Moody, Vancouver; J. D. McNeill, Mrs. R. Kenny, Vancouver; F. Fischel, Berlin; Col. and Mrs. Borradoe, London; E. D. Greerson and wife, Edmonton; Max Tuerton, San Francisco; Wm. Beecher and wife, Portland; J. T. Blomey, Vancouver; Mrs. J. E. Lye, Edmonton; G. Gozowski, Joe Barrett, Mrs. Rother and son, Elmer Jones, Vancouver; D. M. J. Hagarty, H. E. Spring and wife, Winnipeg; C. M. Holcomb, J. D. Canody, Seattle; D. F. Fraser, Montreal; E. F. Jones, Vancouver.

At the Driford—

L. A. Brower, Seattle; J. W. Wiltshire, Vancouver; John E. Ross, Vernon; F. O. Popp, Seattle; Mrs. F. Hotoff, Kalamazoo; James Wright, England; J. G. Johnston, Vancouver; C. A. Crandon and wife, Saskatoon; M. Comant, Seattle; J. Barnett, Vancouver; L. J. Simpson, Brandon; Ed Cudihue, Seattle; D. Patterson, A. Sharkey, Mrs. Hughes, S. E. Ferris, New York; E. Southem, Seattle; C. Denham and wife, Gorge Park; Mrs. N. P. Porep, Seattle; W. B. Geary and wife, E. Steele and wife, Vancouver; K. A. Smeed, Toronto; W. R. K. Nation, W. E. Morton and wife, Vancouver; Chas. Reynolds, Port Arthur, Ont.; W. H. Welsh, Jr., Vancouver; R. O. Greaves, San Francisco; F. Weber, B. H. Frank, F. H. Doppe and wife, Vancouver; S. D. Farris, North Yakima; Geo. E. Bowes, Fort George; E. S. Nelsh, John Galt, Vancouver; C. C. Cochrane, Sidney; W. P. Roberts and wife, Vancouver; E. W. May, Sunnyside; J. D. Hewitt, Seattle; Daniel Rogan, John E. Ross, J. Elkington, Geo. Barnes, J. P. Haelars, C. G. Burns, Vancouver; W. P. Sullivan, F. L. Harris, Oakland; R. S. Bacon, H. M. Goode, Vancouver; John I. Clappett, J. Miller, L. S. Allstrom, F. Kane, San Francisco.

At the King Edward—

F. M. Read, T. E. Flint, S. E. Strickland, Seattle; T. G. Mitchell, James Armstrong and wife, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, J. A. Sanderson, Mrs. Devin, Toronto; Sam Lean, Vancouver; J. A. W. Martin, New Westminster; Jas. H. Young, Seattle; F. O. Mason, Miss C. McCallum, Vancouver; E. A. Mercet, Vancouver; J. G. McPherson, Miss W. McPherson, San Francisco; W. E. Holmes, England; Charles Espley, Colwood; Mr. and Mrs. Mark, Duncans; D. G. Alexander, Nanaimo; Mrs. J. J. Mark and son, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

H. Jepson, F. Jepson, R. Hindmarsh, W. Newberry, L. Shepherd, A. Owen, R. Pattle, G. Hindmarsh, G. Armstrong, J. Waugh, Nanaimo; L. I. Fulcher, Saanich; Chas. L. Carver, New Westminster; Paul Irons, 19-Mile Post; A. J. Afarie,

Seattle; Wm. Thomas, Juneau; John Wilson, Vancouver; A. and Mrs. Dick, Nanaimo; Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Sabister, Seattle; Mrs. A. Pottock, Miss Pottock, Seattle; A. Hart, wife and child, Mrs. Gill, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. J. Austin, Isabella Austin, Minneapolis; Mrs. C. W. Draper, Canton, Mass.; P. L. Draper, Canton, Mass.; F. H. Benefield and wife, Seattle; F. G. Burdell and wife, Columbus, O.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jewell, Miss Ruby Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wright, San Francisco; Roger E. Bourne, England; Wisley Byrnell, Vancouver; G. H. Ollendorff, Colwood; Mrs. N. Martin, Miss J. Martin, Colwood; J. H. Bedford and wife, A. Murdoch and wife, R. Blackburn and daughter, Man-

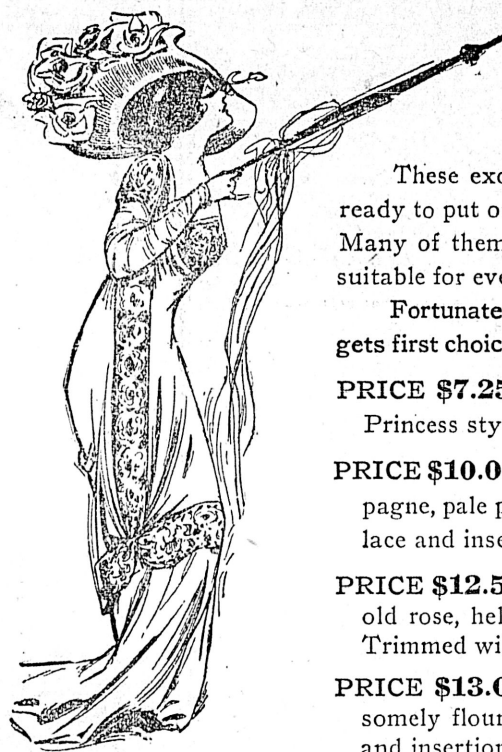
itoba; W. Kurtz, Alberni; Geo. S. Hawes, Vancouver; D. L. MacMillan, North English, Ia.; Mrs. Austin Banks and child, Seattle; Mrs. Dorothy Barton, Los Angeles; W. A. Popham, Winnipeg; J. A. Nation, Eburne; A. Roseboom, Chemainus; Wm. A. Sayer, Sacramento; P. Weested and wife, Vancouver; Miss Roseau, New Westminster; Mrs. Claude B. Peyton, Geo. Tinto, E. B. Collins, Seattle.

At the Balmoral—

J. Compton Kingsbury, Salt Spring Island; W. J. Cummings and wife, A. Mackellar, Vancouver; F. Lovick, Eburne; H. Fisher, Sooke; Cecil J. Paget Ford, Vancouver; R. P. Shepherd, Duck

French Lingerie Dresses

For Summer or Evening Wear



These exquisite Parisian-designed One-Piece Dresses are all ready to put on—a new consignment we have just placed in stock. Many of them are exceedingly choice and dressy, and therefore suitable for evening or theatre wear.

Fortunate indeed will be the purchaser who comes early and gets first choice.

PRICE \$7.25—Mull, in pale blue, helio, pink, fawn and white. Princess style, beautifully trimmed with val. lace and insertion.

PRICE \$10.00—Semi-Princess models of mull, in shades of champagne, pale pink, pale blue and white, very daintily trimmed with lace and insertion.

PRICE \$12.50—Charming semi-Princess designs in mull, colors old rose, helio, pale pink, pale blue and white, elegantly made. Trimmed with white lace and insertion.

PRICE \$13.00—Also in mull, pale blue, pink and helio, handsomely flounced skirt. Trimmed profusely with all-over lace and insertion and fine pin-tucks.

PRICE \$17.00—The most charming Princess Models, exceedingly dressy, exquisitely made, and trimmed with cream all-over lace and insertion. These come in pale blue, pale pink, white and helio. Best quality of mull. Several other lines, no two alike. Prices to **\$29.00**

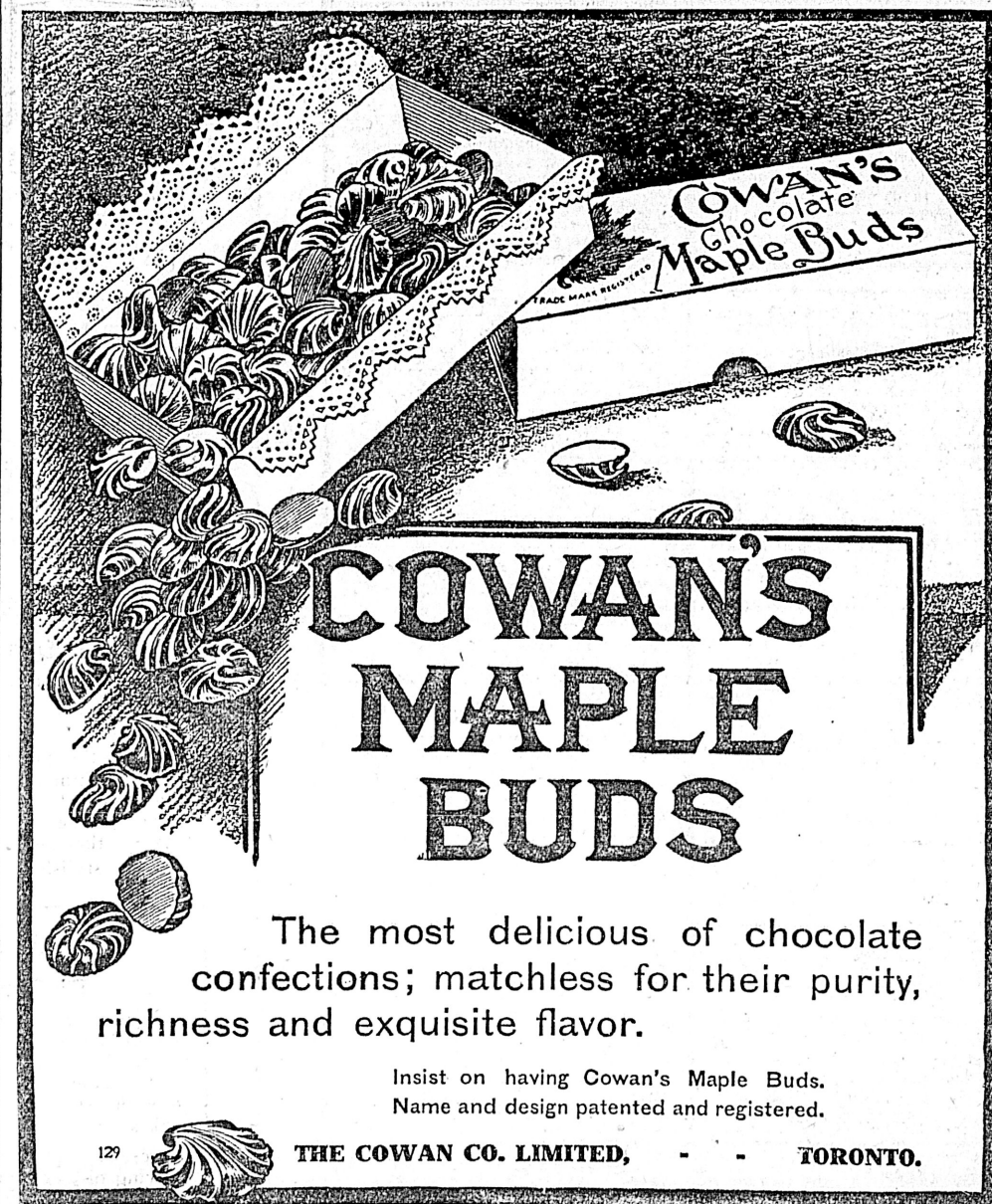
Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty. A large and expert staff.

Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.

Henry Young & Co.

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.



The Hudson's Bay Co.

Sole Agents For British Columbia.

New Dress Shoes

every evening without expense. Yes? How? Why, by using

PACKARD'S

Patent Leather Cream

It keeps all patent and enamelled leathers soft, pliable and brilliant. Use it on new shoes and keep them new—it prevents cracking. Doubles dress shoes' durability. In white opal jars, 15c and 25c.

There's a Packard Dressing to suit every leather. At All Dealers.

L. H. PACKARD & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



BONDS FOR SALE

We offer for sale a Block of Ten Year 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, and which we can confidently recommend as an A1 security. The conditions governing the issue, such as Sinking Fund, etc., will be found thoroughly satisfactory. Full particulars can be obtained at our office.

Dominion Trust Co., Ltd.

1001 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.

Walton Self Locking Blocks

THESE BLOCKS ARE JUST WHAT THEY ARE TERMED.

"SELF LOCKING"

CALL AND SEE THE BLOCKS DEMONSTRATED

Any weight can be lifted and locked at any height, without a turn or hitch, and can be released instantly. Made in all sizes.

Just the thing for MACHINE SHOPS, PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS, HAY and FEED WAREHOUSES, or for any place where an ordinary tackle block is used.

CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU THESE BLOCKS

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchandlers

1202 Wharf Street

We Make a Specialty of Keeping Fine Teas

The different brands of Teas kept in stock are noted for their supreme strength, aroma, fragrance and flavor. Every pound guaranteed—

Special Ceylon Blend, per lb, 35c; or 3 lbs. for.....\$1.00
Real Golden Tip Pekoe, per lb.50c

OUR SPECIAL LINE OF COFFEES

Give satisfaction to the last drop. We pride ourselves on these two special brands, because we know they cannot be surpassed—

Genuine Old Gov. Java and Mocha Coffee, per lb., 40c and 50c

H. O. KIRKHAM, Grocer

Corner Fort and Douglas.

Phone 178

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, \$x8, \$1.25, and 6x7 75c.
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

ICE CREAM

Delicious and Pure. Insist upon having none other

Victoria Creamery & Milk Supply Co.

LIMITED

Dealers in Bottled Milk and Cream, Butter and Eggs
Phone 1344

C. A. McGregor

Has removed from Wharf street to 837 Caledonia avenue, where he will continue to carry on jobbing carpentering.
PHONE 1430

GULF ISLANDS. The steamer Iroquois is now running those delightful excursions among the Islands of the Gulf. Take a trip and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

A garden party will be held at St. John's Rectory, June 21, from 3 to 6. There will be numerous attractions, besides the plain and fancy work. A sincere welcome will be extended to all.

Among the Islands. Next Sunday the steamer Iroquois will stop two hours at Mayne.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

NEWS OF THE CITY

Flower Service Postponed.

The flower service at the Pemberton chapel which was to have taken place next Sunday has been postponed until Sunday, July 3.

Leave for Cranbrook Meeting

A large number of delegates to the 39th annual convention of the M.V. Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M., will leave today for Cranbrook, where the meeting is to be held.

At Pemberton Chapel.

The regular Sunday services will be held at the Pemberton chapel today at 3 p.m. Rev. T. E. Holling will officiate. The Lord's supper will be administered at this service.

To Hold Garden Party

The ladies' guild of St. John's Church will hold a garden party on the Rectory grounds on Tuesday afternoon. Amusements have been provided for all, and it is hoped the lawn will be crowded.

Annual Pound Party

The ladies committee of the Protestant Orphanage hopes that all the children's friends will remember that Thursday of this week is the date of the annual pound party. The ladies depend on this method of replenishing their store rooms, and gifts, large or small, are equally welcome.

Strawberry Social

The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist Church will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival on Tuesday next, commencing at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Woods, corner of Oak Bay and Rockland avenues. The admission is free and the public are invited.

Island Railroad Work.

Work of the Alberni extension of the E. & N. Railway is proceeding favorably. The track has been laid from Englishman's river as far as Cameron lake, while ballasting has been carried out as far as the former point. The construction of the French Creek bridge will be completed during the present week.

Concert at Camp.

The Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at the regimental headquarters at Macaulay this afternoon, and a good programme has been arranged by bandmaster Rogers. It is expected that a number of visitors will take advantage of the concert this afternoon to visit the camp of the regiment. This morning the regiment will parade to St. Saviour's church, where Rev. Canon Cooper will preach a special sermon.

Women's Missionary Society

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Women's Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will hold its regular meeting in the lecture-room. Mrs. David Miller will give a paper on current events, Miss Russell one on the history and work of the World's Christian Student Federation, and Miss Lillian Smith will speak on the attitude of college students of different nations towards Christianity. After the meeting there will be served by the library committee.

Sixteenth Anniversary of Induction

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church is making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the induction of the Rev. W. Leslie Clay on Tuesday evening, June 21st, at 8 o'clock. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson will be present, and His Honor has kindly consented to occupy the chair. A very interesting programme has been prepared and refreshments will be served in the lecture-room. A large attendance of members of the congregation and their friends is hoped for.

Baptist Young People

Tomorrow evening the B.Y.P.U. of Emmanuel Baptist Church will meet with the B.Y.P.U. of the Tabernacle and give the programme which consists of the subject: "Baptists Who Have Moved the World," in three or four short addresses. The Tabernacle young people are to provide good cheer and light refreshments. The last union meeting of these two societies was largely attended and tomorrow's meeting will be much more so, as there is greater interest still in the event, which has been looked forward to very eagerly by not only the young people, but the older ones also.

Struck by Crank.

A roof fire at 1063 Burdette avenue, an unoccupied house, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and a false alarm from Prior avenue in the evening, gave the fire department two runs yesterday. In the first case the damage was practically nil. In the latter a neighbor seeing smoke issuing from the chicken house of William Johnson, imagined there was a fire and telephoned for the brigade. It was nothing more serious than Mr. Johnson fumigating his poultry premises. When about to start for the headquarters after the last alarm, Chief Davis, in attempting to crank up his auto, received a severe blow on the right elbow through the crank lying back with great force. The chief was completely knocked off his feet. The pain of the blow led him to believe that perhaps a bone had been broken, but a medical examination showed that beyond the ligaments being wrenched, no serious injury had been done. The chief will, however, have a more or less useless arm for the next few days.

Welsh Society Meeting

The Victoria Cymrodorian Society held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, in Sir William Wallace Hall, at which there was a good attendance. The society decided to again have a Welsh picnic on July 1st, somewhat similar to the one held last year, which proved to be a great success. As previously the picnic will be held on Dr. O. M. Jones' grounds at Shoal Bay, and as last year, the ladies are asked to bring baskets of sandwiches, cakes, etc., and the gentlemen fruit. It is earnestly hoped that all the Welsh people will concentrate their attention and efforts towards making this a great success. At the meeting on Thursday last about 45 splendid views of Wales were shown by lantern. Mr. A. Petch was the lecturer and Mr. Court manipulated the lantern, which had been kindly lent by Mr. Ritchie. Everyone present was greatly pleased with the views and enjoyed the evening. In addition there were several songs and recitations as follows: Song, J. M. Thomas; Song, Miss May Jones; recitation and song, Mr. A. Petch; song, Miss Thomas. Dr. Leeder was accompanist.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., June 18, 1910: SYNOPSIS.

A low area central in Alberta covers the region of the Rockies from Cariboo to Utah. Rain has fallen at Spokane, Vancouver Island coast, the lower mainland, and at Kamloops; the weather on the Pacific slope has been mostly fair, cool on the coast but warm inland; in the prairie provinces the pressure is low throughout, rain fell at Winnipeg and the weather has been generally fair and warm.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Min. | Max. |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| Victoria | 61 | 64 |
| Vancouver | 48 | 61 |
| New Westminster | 44 | 62 |
| Kamloops | 54 | 66 |
| Barkerville | 36 | 55 |
| Fort Simpson | 42 | 51 |
| Atlin | 40 | 64 |
| Dawson, Y. T. | 38 | 70 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 42 | 72 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 62 | 76 |
| Portland, Ore. | 52 | 68 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 50 | 64 |

FORECASTS.

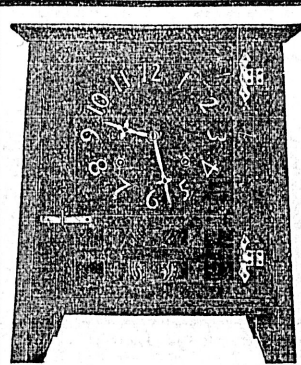
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy with showers and not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

| | |
|---|----|
| Highest | 64 |
| Lowest | 50 |
| Mean | 57 |
| Rain, trace; sunshine, 3 hours, 42 minutes. | |



The Newly Wed

Much appreciate things for the home. Many splendid suggestions here, but particularly appropriate, we think, for a Wedding Present is a

400-DAY OR ANNIVERSARY CLOCK

Which runs 400 days, so can be wound up on every Wedding Anniversary.

We carry an unrivalled stock of Clocks suitable for any room in the house:

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Grandfather Clocks, with tubular chime, in very handsome solid mahogany\$250

For parent or grandparent to child we think a Grandfather's Clock would make an unique present. Scarcely any better suggestion.

W.H. Wilkerson

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Telephone 1606

No Clue to Robber

No trace of the individual who assaulted James White, night watchman, early yesterday morning, in the alleyway next to the Poodle Dog Cafe, and after viciously kicking the latter, robbed him of his watch and special constable's badge, has been secured by the police. The authorities believe that the robber was waiting for a favorable opportunity of securing entrance into the rear of Tolmie and Stewart's hotel, and White came upon him as the latter was walking around to the rear to see that the door was properly fastened.

A strawberry lawn social will be held at the residence of Mrs. S. Williams, Mount Tolmie, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Adam's church, on Friday, June 24th. Programme consisting of Victoria and local talent. From 7 to 10.30 p.m. Admission 25c.

Light Weight Hosiery of fine black Lisle thread, "Louis Hermsdorf fast" dye. Regular 35c a pair. Special price 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

What are you going to do today? If you have nothing else to do, go to the Gorge Park and hear the orchestral concert in the afternoon and see the pictures of the King's funeral at night.

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An Interesting Parallel and a Valuable Deduction Therefrom

Cutting down thistles no more relieves the land of thistles than does scouring the scalp cure dandruff. In each case permanent relief can only come from eradicating permanently the cause. A germ that plows up the scalp in searching for the hair root where it saps the vitality, causes dandruff, falling hair, and baldness. If you kill that germ, you'll have no dandruff, but a luxuriant suit of hair. Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation in the world that cures dandruff and falling hair by killing the germ. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent, 1233 Government street.

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Blouses

This is where we are heavily stocked, and our cash prices are very moderate, ranging from, each \$1.00 to\$5.00

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In all the leading colors, at per pair25c

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| | |
|--|---------|
| Knife Rests, from per pair | \$ 2.50 |
| Pepper Boxes, from per pair | 1.25 |
| Salt Cellars, up from each | .50 |
| Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins, up from, per pair | 5.00 |
| Jam Dishes, up from | 1.75 |
| Flower Vases, up from | 1.25 |
| Celery Dishes, up from | 3.00 |
| Fruit Dishes, up from | 1.25 |
| Table Glasses, tumbler size, half dozen | 7.50 |
| Wine Decanter with six glasses, the set | 13.50 |
| Water Jugs, up from | 8.50 |

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Victoria, B.C.

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We have just received another shipment of English Humber Bicycles in one, two and three-speed gears, or coasters.

Prices, Forty-five Dollars and up. Fitted with heavy English tires, if desired.

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1110 Government St. Opposite Spencer's Victoria, B. C.

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In all qualities, natural and colored.

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between the earth and Halley's comet,
the smoke of a

BIG "B" CIGAR

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Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; rents by jama in beautiful striped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimono. Nothing more beautiful. The loveliest silk embroidered doilies ever shown.

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G. H. Mumm's "Selected Brut" and "Extra Dry," in quarts, pints and splits.
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Booth's Old Tom.
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Liqueurs of every description.
W. J. Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer.
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Dog's Head Bass.
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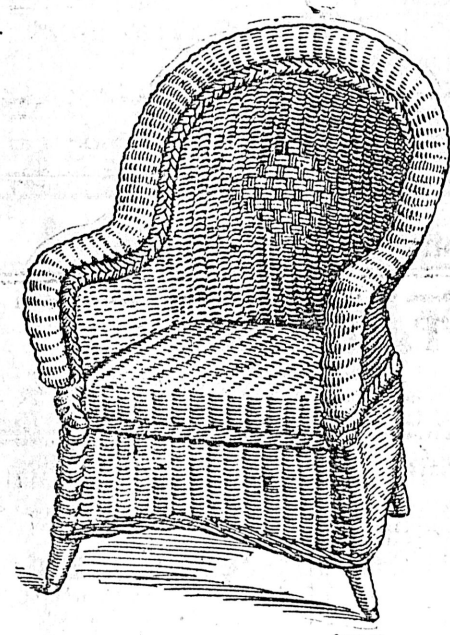
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Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Strawberry Festival

Western Star Lodge, No. 7, A.O.U.W., will hold its annual strawberry festival in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, next Thursday evening. An energetic committee is making special efforts to ensure success, and Bro. Clunk is in charge of the programme, and promises some great surprises.

Death From Heart Failure

A coroner's inquest held by Dr. Ventress in connection with the death of William Greig, at Shawigan on the 11th instant, has resulted in a verdict of death from natural causes—heart disease. There was nothing whatever in the evidence adduced to justify any other finding.

Chinese Funeral

The funeral of the late Chan Tong Ork, one of Victoria's leading Oriental citizens, who died on Thursday last, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. The usual Oriental funeral services will be conducted in front of the establishment of On Hing, following which the cortege will proceed to the Chinese cemetery at Foul Bay, headed by the 15th Regiment band. There will also be several Chinese bands in attendance. The body will not be interred here, but will be brought back to the city and in two months time will be shipped to his birthplace, Canton, China.

Mistook Their Man

Hilarious on too liberal notions of Canadian whiskey, over-indulgence in which led them to believe that Provincial Constable Conway would prove easy pickings, Frank Cato and Knut Cato waxed pugnacious last evening at Esquimalt. In consequence they will be arraigned tomorrow morning, charged with drunk and disorderly behavior. Constable Conway gathered in the pair and brought them into the city. The two, with a number of others, have been brought over from Seattle to ship from Esquimalt. Awaiting the sailing of their vessel the time is spent in sampling the various brews of which the fort town boasts, with the usual result.

MAY BE EXPLAINED

Mystery of Waterfront Prosaically Explained for Want of Better Solution.

Visions of a wrecked vessel, the possible loss of life and all the attendant horrors of a marine disaster floated through the minds of those few persons who last night discovered along the Dallas and forested with denizens of the founding almost without sight of land of some ship, the mute reminder of whose distress could be seen bobbing to and fro on the sands of the sea shore. Dead and very much dishevelled turkeys, blue apples in more or less ripe condition, and a dozen and one other lines of produce all betokening the wholesale disruption of the pantry seemed at first blush to tell of the abrupt dissolution of the culinary arrangements somewhere and somehow.

But not a trace of any marine disaster could be discovered. No local shipping man nor any agency had heard aught of a wreck. But a very plausible explanation was forthcoming. Yesterday or within recent times a scow load of garbage hauled from the city was dumped in the straits. This is common practice. In fact it is perfectly regular since the city has a contract whereby a large percentage of the city refuse is taken out to sea. What with perverse winds and contrary currents a considerable portion of the cast off freight is wafted back to terra firma and the supposition of those who attempted to unravel the mystery last night is that some of the condemned "unholy" cargo, and too advanced fruit has sought its way back to the place whence it was carried.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

A meeting to inaugurate a branch of the navy league at Salt Spring, was held at Ganges Harbor on the 16th inst. under the presidency of Mr. Ernest Crofton. If the success of the league was as great in proportion in the east as Canada, the navy league of the Dominion would outnumber those of Germany. That is a simple statement of fact since it is certain that about one fifth of those eligible for membership on the island joined the league after hearing Mr. Wolley's address.

But the credit of the success was not his. The league owes its new members to a quotation read from the queen mother's letter to her "dear people" in which she commits her son to them and to a set of letters read by the president of the new branch, personal letters of encouragement and sympathy from (amongst others) Lord Roberts, the Dukes of Westminster, Somerset and Hamilton, Lord Renfrew, Admirals Freemantle and De Horsey, the Governor of Hongkong, Islands, etc.

The ladies of the district put spirit into the hearts of the speakers, and flowers in every corner of the hall, as well as refreshments on every table, whilst Miss Mulhargy and Miss Macdonald, the president of the district, gave the most encouraging of their voices to the other attractions of the evening. Perhaps the most notable feature of this really startling success was the entire absence of party feeling and he will be a wise politician who avoids making a party issue of the naval question upon Salt Spring island. The Canadians tied with the old country men in their eagerness to join the league and the Liberals with the Conservatives. If we would hold up this example to the rest of Canada, we would earn the gratitude of the empire.

Two of the shot riddled flags which decorated the hall were taken by the father of the new branch president at the naval engagement of Patschman at which the late admiral Sir Henry Koppel had his boat blown from under him.

The officers of the league are ready to assist any other district which desires to follow the example of Salt Spring.

AMUSEMENTS

Romano Theatre

The management of the above theatre have secured for Monday and Tuesday the Imp release entitled "The Policeman's Son." This is one of those fine realistic dramas of everyday life which has given the Imp people their reputation. And the acting is superb throughout. It is humiliating enough to be falsely accused of crime at any time, but to be accused in the way that the young hero of our story is, is even more humiliating. He is desperately in love with a pretty miss, but her father who is a miserly old skinflint, strongly objects to their marriage. A desire for revenge in small matters often lands people far beyond their depth. The old man in his desire to part the couple once and for all, cooks up a vicious plot. He manages to secure the young man's cap and, placing it under his safe, raises an alarm that he has been robbed. The first policeman he meets is the lad's father, and when they return to the house the policeman in searching for a clue, finds the cap. The old man cunningly shows surprise, but demands that the policeman arrest his son. Believing his son innocent, he refuses. The old man then goes for another policeman who, against his own will, goes in search of the son as a matter of duty. In laying out the scheme the old man was not unseen, however, for his daughter was watching him from the other room. When her lover is brought in she remembers seeing her father take the jewels from the safe and secrete them. Going over to a chair in the room she raises the covering and reveals the supposedly lost property. It looks black for the father, but the couple remember that to err is human, and all is forgiven and everything ends happily. In addition to this there is a Bison film of exceptional merit. It is a long time since one of these films has been shown in this city, but on account of numerous requests for Western pictures the management have gone to considerable expense in order to furnish their patrons with the very best procurable. This film is entitled "Saved From the Redmen," and is thrilling from start to finish. Ned West shoots at Big Bear when he attempts to steal some horses. Ned then takes horses and goes to meet the daughter of Major Gregory. Big Bear gets the tribe on the warpath. Ned West and Miss Gregory are attacked unawares. The girl escapes, and the Indians go in pursuit. Ned rides to the barracks to get help. The soldiers pursue the Indians. Big Bear catches up with Miss Gregory and takes her from her horse, while the balance turn to meet the soldiers. Ned West comes up to Big Bear and his captive and tries to regain the girl. He saves himself from another blow from Big Bear by shooting him. When they reach the Major's home Ned is made comfortable and happy—Annette seeing to both, while the soldiers cheer. In addition to this there will be "The Usurer," "Merry Christmas," and "Punch and Judy." The management have lately installed the Phonograph Talking Picture Ma-

chine, and will run this in addition to the regular performance. This machine was so perfect, in fact that several people asked if it was possible to make the pictures on the screen talk and sing. The pictures on the screen do not talk and sing, as some people seem to imagine. But it is simply a combination of moving picture machine and phonograph by electrical apparatus so that they are kept absolutely uniform in speed, and the film being made especially for this purpose is in this way kept up to the same speed as the phonograph, and this gives the figures to the people the impression that the pictures talk. The Romano orchestra will be heard in some of the latest selections.

Majestic Theatre

"Motherless."—A sumptuous production of the famous drama, "The Two Orphans." Probably this play is known to substantially everyone. It is the story of a girl and her foster sister, who, through favorable circumstances rise from poverty to wealth. It offers something of the melodramatic, something which appeals almost irresistibly. Both actors and photographer have performed their parts satisfactorily, producing a picture which has been popular wherever shown, and which will undoubtedly rouse the sympathetic emotions of a vast majority of people in Victoria who see it. The claims for its excellence made by its producers are amply justified, and the picture is one that will stir the heart, even though one may be unconsciously indifferent.

"Gallagher."—A newspaper story by Gallagher Harding Davis. Mr. Davis' delightful story concerns itself with Gallagher, an office boy in a big newspaper office. The lad has a thirst for adventure and a true newspaper man's instinct for a good story, and the film shows how he gets both. The picture is well reproduced and has elements of attractiveness beyond the ordinary.

"Seven Days."—A comedy based upon the desire of families to get into the country, which was frustrated by the men getting shut up for disorderly conduct. The telegrams that went back were characteristic, and the situations are funny. The picture is so good that one wants to see it again. "Mulligan's Hire Out."—A scintillating comedy. The above pictures will be shown at the Majestic Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

At the Gorge.

A special programme has been arranged for the Gorge park to-morrow. In the 4.30 p.m. the following musical programme will be rendered: Overture Osmin Medley Main Klauge Gavotte Von Carse Overture Jolly Robbers Idyl Garden of Dreams Selection The Jolly Musketeers March Snap Shot In the evening the management have secured the picture of the late King's secured the picture has been brought direct from England and will be sure to draw a large crowd. This in addition to the Gorge park orchestra will make a day well spent at Victoria's popular resort.

Pantages Ghetto Feature.

Here is what the Seattle Post-Intelligencer had to say about the big feature act coming here this week: "Staying in the Ghetto" is a new play by the "Singers from the Ghetto" they are in a class all by themselves. It is one of the best comedy acts that has appeared on Pantages time, and Shayne's rendering of a burlesque on grand opera in a falsetto voice is a classic in comedy.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Tuesday, October 19, 1909. When an attraction runs in that form in Seattle, where the best in vaudeville is an every-day occurrence there can be no question about it being a safe bet in Victoria. Shane & King are natural Hebrew comedians, who do not resort to wigs and paint and their work is said to completely differ from all other offerings of the class in vaudeville. Come on, Shane & King! Foucher, the conversational cyclist, who carries on a rapid fire bombardment of jokes while doing marvelous stunts on the wheel; Daisy Burrol, winsome English singing sobrette, Francisco Milano, Italian harp soloist, a double set of the latest moving pictures and the excellent bill for Pantages this week is complete.

May Roberts.

May Roberts who plays at the Victoria theatre during the entire week comes most highly spoken of for both herself and her support. "The Adventurers" the opening offering is a society play based upon the consuming hate of the Corsicans. Miss Roberts demonstrates her wonderful power of holding her audience in wrapt attention and she is most ably assisted by her leading man, Victor Gillean, who is an English actor of the very finest accomplishment. Shortly after Miss Roberts closes her engagement in Victoria she leaves for Vancouver for the Orient, playing the European cities of Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, through India, South Africa and returning to America via England.

New Grand Theatre

For the Grand this week there is a big act that will draw hundreds of children, and consequently their parents. Gabaret's dog circus is billed and there will be a dozen dogs, mostly fox terriers, performing in the act. There will be a special portable stage wheeled onto the Grand stage for the animals to perform on, and as their acting is described as almost equal to that of human beings, the little dogs will in all probability receive a very warm welcome.

Another strong act that is much talked of is Mildred Stoller, the Lillian Russell of vaudeville, who will offer a number of presentations of famous stage people, including Miss Russell. There is a novel turn to the act, in moving pictures being shown on a screen of her making up changes in the dressing room. While she is dressing, the audience watches the process on the curtain before it. She will be seen in imitations of people in the ordinary walk of life as well as those in the theatrical profession. "The Revellie," a war drama, will be produced by Harry Spingold and Marie Girard. The story is one of intense interest all the way through, and the artists have several changes of costume made with lightning-like rapidity that entirely puzzles the audience. The story works up to a powerful climax, and the artists do themselves and their vehicle full justice.

Billy K. Wells, the famous Hebrew orator, will appear in comicallies of his own. There is no other in the business like Wells, and he sings his parodies so successfully that he is encouraged again and again.

No Range Like the "Canada"



It is the only Steel Range made with a patent removable grate support, allowing the brick rest to be removed without running off the water or disturbing the water-front. All the exposed parts of steel are protected from the fire. There is no top on any range just as strong, plain and good. As a Cooking Apparatus it is unrivalled. Made by the famous Moffat Co.

PRICES: \$70, \$65, \$60, \$55 and \$50

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608 Yates Street

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While We Want To Help Everybody

We want Everybody to Help Us. Patronize the Anti-Combine Store of

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We Guarantee We Save You Money

ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—4 packets for. **25¢**
COX'S GELATINE—per packet. **10¢**
CHIVER'S PATENT CUSTARDS—one package makes 3 large custards—per package. **15¢**
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PERSIAN SHERBET—1-lb. bottle. **25¢**
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—the sweetest sugar made—20-lb sack. **\$1.15**
Or 5 sacks for. **\$5.60**
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OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—sack **\$1.80**
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP—9 cakes for. **25¢**
ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES—large quart bottle. **25¢**
ST. CHARLES CREAM—large 20-oz. can. **10¢**
CLARK'S or ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS—3 tins for. **25¢**
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA—4 lbs. for. **\$1.00**

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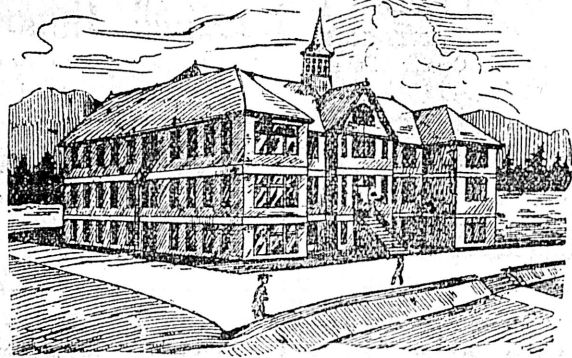
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To Motorists

Don't fail to attend the meeting of the Victoria Automobile Owners' and Chauffeurs' association next Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Broad street hall, 1305 Broad street.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

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OBITUARY NOTICES

Grant

The remains of the late Ivor Noel MacGregor Grant, the eleven-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald A. C. Grant, will be interred this afternoon in Ross Bay Cemetery. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 1405 Fernwood road, at 2:30 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later services will be conducted in Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. W. Barton.

McGuire

The funeral of the late Frederick McGuire will take place from Eagles' Hall, on Government street, this afternoon at 2:30. The services will be conducted by the Rev. A. E. Roberts, and will be held in conjunction with the Eagles' memorial services, which take place this afternoon. The Eagles and the workmen employed on the Pemberton block will attend in a body and march in the cortege to the Ross Bay Cemetery, where the interment will take place.

Hawksby

The remains of the late William Hawksby, who died on Thursday morning last, will be laid to rest in Ross Bay Cemetery tomorrow afternoon. Services will be conducted at his late residence, 2708 Fifth street, at 2:30 o'clock, by the Rev. P. T. Tapscott, and from there the cortege will proceed direct to the cemetery.

Carmichael

John Carmichael, aged 61 years, for 16 years a resident in Victoria, died last evening at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, after a short illness. The late Mr. Carmichael was a native of Stirling, Scotland. Prior to coming here, he lived in Montreal for several years. He is survived by a wife and four sons and two daughters. The funeral takes place from Hanna's parlors tomorrow at 2 p.m.

AN INTELLIGENT MULE

"That mule," said the old man, reflectively, as he gazed sorrowfully at the voracious beast clipping the grass at the side of the house with deliberate thoroughness, "that mule can do more to bother a fellow than any six donkeys or billy-goats you ever set eyes on." As he spoke, the mule, as if to display his appreciation, lifted its nose, laid back its ears, and brayed—long and not unmusically. "He's a strong-looking animal," suggested the other man, from the depths of the straw rocker. "He has a good shoulder on him, and all he seems to need is a little filling out. What'll you take for him?"

The first speaker shook his head. "I'm not selling him," he said. "He's broke now, and he's good for most anything I want him to do. Won't balk—you can't make him balk if you try to. I fixed that long ago."

"I must say," said the other, "that you talk as if you wanted to sell him. That's the way they all begin." He grinned reminiscently.

"No," said the other, mildly. "I guess you're wrong there, but I do want to tell you how I broke him. You'll see then why I don't want to sell him."

"It was last spring, and I'd never used the creature at all. He was too young to do more than loaf around and grow. Well, along end of March it kind of came over me that I'd better try him."

"I did. He balked—stood like a stone post stuck in cement. Couldn't budge him. I tried all the usual ways—pulled his tail, hit him, taffed him, all that sort of thing, but it wasn't any use. He stood there, with a load that'd got to be the train—stood right on the threshold of the barn. Well, I was mad!"

"There wasn't anybody around to help me, not even my dog; and he's pretty good at nipping the legs of mules. I can tell you. So I just had to sit and think—and part of the time I only sat."

"Then it occurred to me that what I needed was power—water-power."

horse-power, any kind of power to pull that beast, I thought that if I once got him moving I could keep him on the jump.

"I was sort of casting my eyes round the place to see if there was any extra motor or engine or anything loose, when they lighted on the well, with the windlass—you can see it just round that corner of the piazza."

"It was a heavy old windlass, because our well is a big one and we use large buckets. Well, I unlatched the pail and hauled the rope over to that mule. The rest was nothing. All I have to do to get that mule a-goin' any time now is to—"

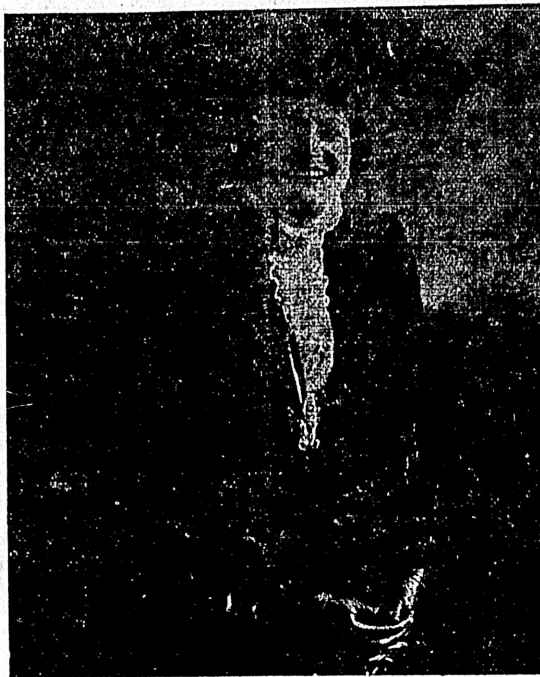
"Haul him!" suggested the other irreverently.

"No, not that. Make a noise like a windlass. Drawing a stick over the spokes works pretty well, the way a kid rattles a stick along a fence. That'll fetch him every time."

Boys and girls will remember that Austria not long ago annexed the bordering countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Adriatic Sea. Then comes the little mountain principality of Montenegro. South of this is a long narrow strip of land reaching to Greece. This is Albania, a part of Tur-

world braver or better disciplined than is the army of Turkey. It is not likely that the Albanians, however brave, will be able to withstand the quiet, steady, but strong and fierce advance of trained troops. When they are conquered the revenge of the Turkish soldiers is likely to be terrible for it is scarcely a year since in Armenia old men and women and little children were slain among their burning homes. It is true, the government of Turkey has changed and it may be that if they submit the lives of all but their leaders will be spared. This is the promise now made by those who ask them to disarm.

There are not many boys and girls in Canada who find it easy to write an interesting letter or a good composition. Yet they spend seven or eight years of their lives at school in learning their own language. There are not many children who can talk for five minutes without making mistakes in grammar even when they are old enough to enter High School. But the boys and girls of Orange River in South Africa must learn to speak and to read two languages—the English and Dutch. They are not allowed, it



MAY ROBERTS

At the Victoria Theatre This Week

key. It is very mountainous and inhabited by about a million and a half of warlike people. The Albanians were formerly Christians and still many of them hold the faith of their forefathers. Some have turned Mahomedan and others form Turkish regiments much as, two hundred years ago, Highlanders joined the English army. The Albanians have never been a peaceable people. Herds of cattle roam over the mountain sides and in the south the olive, the grape and many other fruits grow wild. Wherever the land is cultivated in the valleys it yields grain and fruit abundantly. But its owners are not the kind of men who make prosperous farmers. They are proud of their descent from an ancient nation called Illyria, and still speak the old language. The Albanians have now risen against their Turkish masters and the Turks seem determined to conquer them. There are few armies in the

appears, to master one and then teach the other. It is hard to get teachers who are perfect in both languages, but the minister of education of this province insists that this is the only fair way for South African children to be taught for some have Dutch parents and others English. If the pupils succeed in learning both languages, they are much cleverer than those in Canadian schools.

Still Learning

Three weeks before his death, when he was nearly eighty years old, Corot, the painter, said to a friend, "You have no idea of the things I could paint now. I see what I have never seen before. It seems to me that I could never before have been able to make a sky. That which is before me is much rosier, profounder, more transparent. Ah, if I could show you these immense horizons!" In "Corot and his Friends" Everard Meynell gives Albert Wolff's picture of the aged artist. He wrote in 1881:

Only nine years ago one could still, on summer days, see one of the most touching spectacles an artist has ever given to his time.

An old man, come to the completion of a long life, his white hair aureoled in reflections, clothed in a blouse, sheltered under a parasol, sat, attentive as a scholar, trying to surprise some secret of nature that had escaped him for seventy years, smiling at the chatter of the birds and now and then throwing them the bar of a song, as happy to live and enjoy the poetry of the fields as he had been at twenty.

Old as he was, this great artist still hoped to be learning; for half a century he had been studying the works of creation, and every day they made a revelation to him; for, thought this old man, there can never be an absolute mastery in art, and a lifetime is not enough to study all the expressions of the face of the earth.

"Two good studies must be made," he said, "or I will break my palette and brushes." And, later on, "I hope with all my heart there will be painting in heaven."

Much Money for Stamp

LONDON, June 18—Sixteen pounds was given today for a 1½ black used Canadian stamp of 1851 issue.

Three Superb Lines

Pure Maple Syrup, the finest produced, quart (lb. 50c
Pure Cane Syrup, nothing finer, 2 lb. tin 15c
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Fresh strawberries daily.
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to be held at the Protestant Orphanage

Hillside Ave., on Thursday, June 23rd, 3 to 6 p. m.

MUSIC—AFTERNOON TEA.

"Had No Idea"

That So Varied

A STOCK OF PIANOS

Was to be seen in Victoria

Thus newcomers Express Their Surprise when they have seen

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Why Not Call Yourself at

1004 GOVERNMENT STREET

And Select the Piano You Require

You'll Find the Price Right

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ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack \$1.80
VOONIA TEA, choicest blend of Ceylon, per lb. 50c
CLYSMIC, finest of all mineral waters, per dozen, quarts, \$3.00; pints, \$1.75; splits \$1.25
KING GEORGE IV., purest and best "Scotch," bottle \$1.25

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GOOD MEALY POTATOES, per sack 65c
FRESH MADE CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00
GRANULATED SUGAR, per sack, \$1.30 and \$1.15

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THE ADVENTURES

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Friday and Saturday

THE JUDGE AND THE GIRL

PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c. Seat sale opens Saturday, 10 a. m.

Pantages Theatre

WEEK JUNE 20th.

SHANE AND KING

"Singers of the Ghetto."

Advanced Hebrew Entertainers.

DAISY BARROLL

English Comedienne.

TRINISCIO MILANO

Italian Harpist.

FOUCHER

The Talking Cyclist.

BIOGRAPH.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

"Motherless," from the famous drama

"The Two Orphans."

"Gallegher," a newspaper story by Richard Harding Davis.

"Seven Days," extremely funny.

"The Mulligans Hire Out," scintillating comedy.

And other features.

Illustrated Song.

Performances daily from 2 to 5:30; 7 to 11. Admission 10c; children to matinee, 5 cents.

New Grand Theatre

WEEK JUNE 20th.

A special feature for the little ones.

ZABAZET'S DOG CIRCUS

Highly trained canine wonders

The Hebrew Orator

BILLY K. WELLS

In original comicettes.

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Monday and Tuesday

A Policeman's Son, Imp. drama 1000

ft. Saved from the Redmen, bison

western drama 1000 ft. A Merry Christ-

mas, comic. Punch and Judy, comic.

The Vaudeville drama. The Phonograph

Talking Pictures. Romano Orchestra.

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The "Empress" leads, others follow.

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BASEBALL

ATHLETICS

FINE CRICKET ON
VICTORIA GROUNDS

Home Eleven Wins From Nanaimo in Excellent Match on Jubilee Crease—Burrard Defeats Garrison

CRICKET RESULTS

Victoria defeats Nanaimo in all day match.
Burrard (Vancouver) defeats Garrison in all day match.
Albion "B" defeat Strawberry Vale in afternoon match.

Nanaimo v. Victoria

Nanaimo played their second full day's cricket yesterday, and after a very interesting game, were defeated by 93 to 41 on the first innings.
Victoria batted first and started well, the first wicket, W. York, falling at 26. With 2 for 40, 3 for 40, 4 for 44, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for 57, it looked serious.
At this point luncheon was served. After lunch Hebdon joined L. York, and the score was taken to 91 before the former was bowled. The lost wicket added 7 more, and L. York was bowled by a beauty by Shepherd.

Nanaimo started disastrously, W. York getting one wicket first over and Gooch two in his first. The wickets fell: 1 for 2, 2 for 3, 3 for 4, 4 for 22, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for 36, and 9 for 41. Nanaimo batted one man short, but fielded full strength, as Victoria loaned a man for the fielding time.

Victoria started badly in their second venture. Cuthbert was out first ball but had, thereby bagging a brace. E. B. Irving followed suit, accomplishing the same feat. Rand and Gooch quickly followed. Both Cane and Will York were batting well, and runs were coming quickly. Cane was dismissed by a beautiful catch in the slips, and the captain joined his brother. This wicket added 74 by free, steady cricket. Both batsmen were in splendid form, and scored freely all around the wicket.
With the score at 128 for six, Victoria declared. Nanaimo, however, were still in at 830, having lost five wickets for 47 runs. The game thus ended as stated.
The scoring, particularly at first, was very slow. Nanaimo have some really good bowlers. Shepherd gets a lot of work on the ball and breaks both ways. He secured four wickets in three overs in Victoria's second venture.
At lunch Newbury's analysis read 7 overs, 6 maidens, 1 run, 1 wicket, and that one run was the result of poor fielding.
Throughout the entire day the fielding was exceedingly good, particularly on the part of Nanaimo. Victoria Cricket Club will welcome the return match with Nanaimo. They are a bunch of really good fellows.

Score and analysis:
Victoria—First Innings
J. W. D. York lbw. b. H. J. Jenson. 4
F. J. Marshall b. Hindmarch. 28
M. Cane b. Newbury. 4
E. B. Irving b. Hindmarch. 6
L. S. V. York b. Shepherd. 27
C. Coates lbw. b. Hindmarch. 9
N. F. Rand c. Newbury b. Hindmarch. 0
H. Cuthbert hit wkt. b. Hindmarch. 0
W. P. Gooch b. Hindmarch. 0
R. M. Hebdon b. Shepherd. 16
A. Wheeler Jr. not out. 0
Extras. 9
Total. 93

Victoria—Second Innings
N. F. Rand b. Shepherd. 9
H. Cuthbert b. Shepherd. 0
E. B. Irving b. Shepherd. 0
M. Cane c. Shepherd b. Hindmarch. 17
W. P. Gooch b. Shepherd. 17
J. W. D. York b. Shepherd. 51
L. S. V. York not out. 42
R. M. Hebdon not out. 25
Extras. 5
Total. 128

Nanaimo—First Innings
H. Battery, lbw. b. W. York. 2
H. Jenson, b. Gooch. 1
W. Newbury, b. W. York. 9
F. Jenson, b. Gooch. 1
L. Shepherd, b. Hebdon. 18
R. Hindmarch, c. Irving b. Hebdon. 6
G. Armstrong, b. Hebdon. 6
J. Waugh, not out. 3
G. Hindmarch, b. W. York. 2
A. Owen, b. Hebdon. 2
Extras. 2
Total. 41

Nanaimo—Second Innings
H. Jenson, not out. 22
J. Waugh, b. L. York. 23
R. Battery, b. Marshall. 3
W. Newbury, b. Marshall. 1
G. Shepherd, b. Marshall. 0
R. Hindmarch, b. L. York. 9
G. Armstrong, not out. 12
Extras. 12
Total. 47

Bowling Analysis.
Victoria, 1st inning: O. M. R. W.
Waugh. 6. 2. 11. 1
H. Jenson. 9. 2. 14. 1
Hindmarch. 17. 6. 42. 6
Newbury. 13. 6. 20. 9
Shepherd. 21. 0. 1. 2
Waugh bowled one no-ball.
Second Innings: O. M. R. W.
Shepherd. 10. 39. 5
Waugh. 4. 17. 1
Hindmarch. 13. 2. 37. 1
Newbury. 3. 15. 3
H. Jenson. 2. 14. 1
F. Jenson. 1. 1. 1
Shepherd bowled one wide.
Nanaimo 1st Inning: O. M. R. W.
W. York. 23. 4. 8. 3
Gooch. 6. 0. 23. 2
Hebdon. 4. 2. 8. 4
Nanaimo second Innings: O. M. R. W.
Marshall. 7. 1. 19. 3
L. York. 9. 1. 14. 2
Irving. 3. 4. 1. 1

Albion B. vs. Vale.
This match was played at Beacon Hill and won by the Albion by 4 runs. The score:
Shamrocks vs. Montreal, final score: Shamrocks 3, Montreal 16.
Captains vs. Tecumsehs, at Toronto, final score: Captains 4, Tecumsehs 8.

Cloverdale Local Lacrosse Twelve Which
Is Making Brave Fight for Home Title

In the last match which the Cloverdale boys played with North Ward, Victoria enthusiasts saw the finest exhibition of the National game which has been seen here for years. It resulted in a draw after five minutes overtime play.
The names of the players follow: (Back row, left to right)—Leo Sweeney, centre; E. Owens, 2nd defence; S. Lorimer, point; S. Redgrave, 1st defence; J. Temple, cover point; E. Dempster, 1st home; A. Clarke, goal. (Front row)—W. Thrall, substitute; A. Carrs, 2nd home; C. Bishop, inside home; E. Harris, 3rd home; L. Redgrave, 3rd defence, and F. Young, outside home.

Albion.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| H. J. Hewitt, b. Thomas. | 12 |
| J. Wicks, c. Howe b. Sinclair. | 1 |
| C. J. Clegg, b. Sinclair. | 1 |
| W. G. M. Rolston, b. Howe. | 17 |
| H. G. Wicks, b. Thomas. | 1 |
| H. Jarvis, c. and b. Thomas. | 1 |
| H. G. Anderson, b. Howe. | 8 |
| E. A. Duncan, c. Howe b. Thomas. | 1 |
| S. A. Staden, b. Thomas. | 12 |
| L. Taylor, not out. | 11 |
| W. Best, b. Howe. | 0 |
| Extras. | 37 |

Strawberry Vale.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| P. Goepel, c. Jarvis b. Hewitt. | 3 |
| Ferris, b. Taylor. | 2 |
| Thomas, c. Taylor b. Hewitt. | 15 |
| Howe, b. Rolston b. Duncan. | 0 |
| Smith, b. Hewitt. | 0 |
| Hammond, b. Taylor. | 35 |
| Sinclair, b. Duncan. | 0 |
| Hutchison, st. Wicks b. Duncan. | 0 |
| Holmes, b. Duncan. | 0 |
| Lea, not out. | 1 |
| Chandler, b. Taylor. | 1 |
| Extras. | 5 |
| Total. | 63 |

Burrard v. Garrison

| |
|---|
| Insufficient time in which to finish the two complete innings resulted in a win for the Burrard. C. C. Vancouver, against the Garrison eleven at Work Point barracks yesterday afternoon. The game was a closely contested one, and each eleven showed up well in the bowling, fielding and batting departments. The game was decided on the first Innings. Burrard securing the game by 26 runs. The detailed scores follow: |
|---|

Burrard—First Innings

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Killeck c. Askey b. Stevens. | 22 |
| Lelen b. Stevens. | 6 |
| McBain b. Askey. | 2 |
| J. R. Lelen b. Stevens. | 3 |
| Davis b. Askey. | 7 |
| Smith b. Askey. | 14 |
| Petley c. Askey b. Stevens. | 0 |
| Winn not out. | 42 |
| Peacock b. Askey. | 1 |
| Wilkinson b. Askey. | 1 |
| Bimby st. Needham b. Askey. | 0 |
| Extras. | 2 |
| Total. | 110 |

Garrison—First Innings

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Co. Sgt. Robertson b. Lelen. | 1 |
| Q. M. S. Askey not out. | 13 |
| Q. M. S. McDowell b. Davis. | 6 |
| Ed. Stevens b. Lelen. | 12 |
| Ed. Cross b. Davis. | 6 |
| Gr. Quigley c. McBain b. Davis. | 8 |
| L. C. Hattery c. Lelen b. Davis. | 0 |
| Gr. Needham b. Lelen. | 4 |
| Gr. Carter b. Lelen. | 0 |
| Ed. Dale not out. | 26 |
| Cpl. Wyndham c. Davis b. Petley. | 5 |
| Extras. | 5 |
| Total. | 84 |

Burrard—Second Innings

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Davis b. Robinson b. Stevens. | 12 |
| Lelen b. Askey. | 40 |
| Peacock not out. | 11 |
| McBain b. Stevens. | 2 |
| J. W. Lelen b. Askey. | 13 |
| Killeck not out. | 13 |
| Winn b. Carter b. Askey. | 17 |
| Petley lbw. b. Askey. | 17 |
| Wilkinson lbw. b. Stevens. | 0 |
| Grimby b. Askey. | 0 |
| Robertson not out. | 14 |
| Askey b. Winn. | 7 |
| Wyndham not out. | 3 |
| Extras. | 4 |
| Total. | 114 |

Garrison—Second Innings

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Stevens b. McBain. | 12 |
| bm Dale lbw. b. Petley. | 15 |
| Angie c. Grimby b. Petley. | 11 |
| Cross b. Winn. | 3 |
| Robertson not out. | 14 |
| Askey b. Winn. | 7 |
| Wyndham not out. | 3 |
| Extras. | 4 |
| Total (five wickets). | 57 |

EASTERN LACROSSE

CUP HOLDERS ARE
AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Westminster Wins From Vancouver in Exhibition Lacrosse Match by Decisive Score

VANCOUVER, June 18.—In the second exhibition game of the season at New Westminster today the Minto cup holders had no difficulty in taking Vancouver's measure and defeated the Terminus by a score of ten goals to two. The New Westminster team worked together perfectly and in this respect had a great advantage over

Vancouver, whose combination was far from satisfactory. The Salmonbellies scored three goals in the first quarter while Vancouver only tallied once. At half time the score was five to two in favor of the Sokeys, who tallied the only goal in the third quarter and completed Vancouver's defeat by rushing through four goals in the closing stage of the game. Bun Clark, formerly of the Tecumsehs, was between the flags for Vancouver in his first public performance since his arrival from the east. W. Moresby, Victoria, was referee.

BASEBALL RESULTS

Northwestern

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Seattle. | R. H. E. |
| Vancouver. | 2 6 3 |
| Vancouver. | 1 6 2 |

Batteries: Gardner and Sugden; Zackart and Custer. Ten Innings.

Const.

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Spokane. | R. H. E. |
| Tacoma. | 4 8 2 |
| Tacoma. | 2 5 1 |

Batteries: Killipally and Brooks; Hall and Byrnes.

Const.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| San Francisco. | R. H. E. |
| Los Angeles. | 4 4 2 |
| Los Angeles. | 3 6 1 |
| Vernon. | R. H. E. |
| Portland. | 4 3 0 |
| Portland. | 0 5 4 |
| Oakland. | R. H. E. |
| Oakland. | 2 7 5 |

(First Game)

National

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| St. Louis. | R. H. E. |
| Boston. | 7 10 2 |
| Boston. | 2 7 4 |
| (Second game.) | |
| St. Louis. | R. H. E. |
| Boston. | 8 8 4 |
| Boston. | 2 8 2 |
| Cincinnati. | R. H. E. |
| Philadelphia. | 11 4 |
| Philadelphia. | 1 2 5 |

At New York: Pittsburgh-New York, postponed; rain.

At Brooklyn: Brooklyn-Chicago, postponed; rain.

American

| | |
|------------|----------|
| New York. | R. H. E. |
| Cleveland. | 5 8 2 |
| Cleveland. | 2 8 2 |

Eastern

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Chicago. | R. H. E. |
| Philadelphia. | 7 9 3 |
| Philadelphia. | 1 8 0 |
| St. Louis. | R. H. E. |
| Washington. | 9 9 0 |
| Washington. | R. H. E. |
| Detroit. | 3 6 0 |
| Boston. | R. H. E. |
| Boston. | 6 9 1 |
| Boston. | 2 5 3 |

At Jersey City: Second game postponed; rain.

At Providence: Toronto-Providence, second game postponed; rain.

At Providence: Toronto-Providence, second game postponed; rain.

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BETTER SHOOTING
IN LEAGUE MATCH

Slight Improvement Over Last Week in Scores Made by the Fifth Regiment Marksmen—Naval Competition

The second league shoot was held at Clover Point yesterday afternoon. In very pleasant weather. There was a slight improvement over two weeks ago when in the first league the first team

Six Bull's Eyes
And One Inner

R. S. M. Macdougall's splendid score at the 500-yard range in yesterday's league shoot at the Clover Point Range.

made a total of 909 as against yesterday's score of 915.

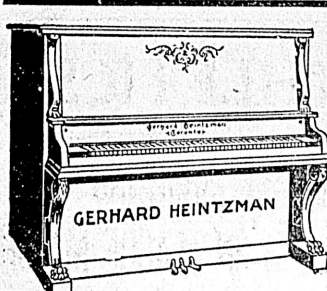
R. Sgt. Major Macdougall won the spoon in the first-class with a score of 96. Gunner Hull was the winner in the second class with 84. In the third class there were insufficient entries to justify putting up a spoon for competition.

The scores were as follows:

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sgt. Doyle | 31 | 31 | 29 | 91 |
| Sgt. Carr | 29 | 32 | 29 | 90 |
| Gnr. Macdougall | 29 | 29 | 31 | 89 |
| R. Q. M. S. Lettice | 30 | 32 | 27 | 89 |
| Gnr. Duncan | 32 | 27 | 29 | 88 |
| Total | 151 | 151 | 151 | 453 |

March and Shoot.

Number 2 company of the Fifth Regiment held a very interesting competition yesterday afternoon for which five teams entered. Each team was drawn from its own section with an N. C. O. in charge. Conditions were to march from the camp at Macaulay via the Gorge bridge, Gorge road, Hillside avenue, Cook street, and so to the range at Clover Point, where



LADY LAURIER

Is a great admirer of this best of all Canadian Pianos. We append a copy of her letter to

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

"Lady Laurier wishes to convey to Mr. Gerhard Heintzman her sincere congratulations for the magnificent Boudoir Grand Piano which he manufactured for her by the order of the citizens of Quebec. She admires the artistic finish of the case, but especially the perfection of the mechanism, the fine tonal qualities and musical resources of the superb instrument."

Some time later Lady Laurier also wrote to Gerhard Heintzman Co.:

"I love my Piano more and more; it awoke in me my old love for music. I practice a little every day."

We would like every reader of this little ad. to come in and inspect the new Gerhard Heintzman 1910 Models. Truly superb instruments. Easy payments, when desired.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 GOVERNMENT ST.

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

NOW IS THE TIME

Summer is the sensible time for beautifying the home. The long fall and winter evenings will be upon us all too soon, when entertaining is done in the town residence and when, of course, you want the house to look its best.

Art Leaded Lights

OR STAINED GLASS

Soon transform ugly doors and unsightly windows into things of beauty. They contribute much to the good appearance of a house.

We cordially invite owners of houses and those who contemplate building to call and see our lovely new designs.

Art Glass for Churches and Public Institutions a Specialty Free Estimates Supplied on Request

Melrose Co.

LIMITED
Art Decorators
618 FORT STREET
Victoria, B.C.

In White Man's Way Indians Fight Case

Aborigines of the Naas Claim that Title in All Lands Are Vested in Them

A serious difficulty with the aboriginal inhabitants that is probably without precedent in all the history of the subjugation by the Anglo-Saxon of the world's waste places is now in rapid development on the Naas River at the north of this province, the native tribes declining to be dispossessed of what they claim as their inalienable heritage, and defending their claim with white man's law and logic in a manner that would do credit to a Philadelphia lawyer of a Calcutta Bengali. It was on the Naas and over this same land question, together with the railway builders' invasion of certain ancient cemeteries, that mimic war was declared at the close of navigation last autumn, a serious clash only being averted through the swift descent of a squad of fifty police upon the Indian village of Kispiox, where the ringleaders in the movement were made prisoners before they had an opportunity to put their plans in operation. The dissatisfaction among the Indians was not by any means made any of, but continued to smolder. With the reappearance of land stalkers along the river it has again broken out into quiet but none the less dangerous flame, and formal notices are now being served upon all intended settlers or land prospectors that they must not trespass upon the territory claimed by the Indians until the question of ownership has been finally and authoritatively passed upon by a competent and impartial tribunal. What adds materially to the uniqueness of the case is that the Indians are in their argument adopting the practice of the whites. They have retained eminent counsel to champion their cause in the courts; they are using the columns at the Prince Rupert and other northern newspapers to ventilate their position and they have even established a journal of their own, the "Naas Hagaga," with the object of moulding public opinion among the northern tribes and white residents of the district. They may even be found maintaining a "lobby" at Ottawa when parliament meets again. That their crusade is not without effect is evident from the changing tone of the Northern Coast press in discussing the Naas Valley problem, a sample reference being found in the last issue of the Prince Rupert "Empire," which says editorially:

"So far as the 'Empire' is concerned, we desire to see the Indians of the Naas get a square deal. They are our brothers and they have displayed a loyalty to our King and country which entitles them to British fair play. They, too, have been rubbed up the wrong way by bullwhipped whites going into their country and taunting them with the threat of redcoats and bayonets soon being hurled against them if they do not quietly submit to the land-stalkers' grab. Similar unfair treatment of the prairie Indians led up to the rebellions of 1870 and 1885, and so it will lead up to trouble on the Naas unless both sides have the good sense to compromise under the new conditions which have dawned upon Northern British Columbia. . . . As Prince Rupert grows into a large city, it has to be fed, and all our available tributary country must of necessity come under the plow and harrow. For this reason the position assumed by our brothers is out of harmony with conditions as they exist today. If the issue is to be one between the land speculators and the Indians, we say by all means let the Naas remain as it is, but if the question comes to the point of choosing between prosperous settlers bent upon tilling the soil as we believe it must, then there is no other way out of the difficulty but that of the governments of Victoria and Ottawa treating with the Indians upon a fair basis for a peaceful surrender of their former heritage. That would be much preferable to the shedding of blood as was the case on the prairies."

In the same issue of the "Empire" is published a letter signed by A. M. Nahneigh, "the Indians' Land Committee of the Upper Naas Valley," which indicates that the untutored Siwash is by no means an incompetent exponent of his case. Here is the letter in question.

Sir,—As there has been considerable land staking done in the Naas River Valley during the past few months, we wish to enter our protest against it, and thus save the whitening of time, labor and money in buying unsuitable lands for homesteading. Every acre of this valley is private property, and has been in the undisputed possession of our people for many generations. We have lived and hunted upon it, fished in the streams that run through it, harvested the berries, fruits and edible and medicinal plants that have grown upon it, built our houses and made our firewood from its timber, and our fathers are buried underneath it. It has been handed down to us from uncle to nephew from time immemorial, and we have never ceded it nor our rights and title to it to anybody, consequently we cannot understand how it is that white men, presumably men of intelligence, who understand the laws of property, and who know that government in this country exists for the purpose of defending the rights of its people in their property as one of its main powers, will spend their time, labor and money in trying to grab our land either for settling on it themselves or exploiting it for speculative purposes, without asking us the owners of it, if we want to sell it, and what are our price and terms of payment.

One white man came in here last February, lived on the hospitality of our people in the village, on the pretence of looking for the body of a man who was drowned in the river, and when he left we found he had been staking off our lands and then seen about making his title good. This same man had the audacity to return a short time ago and stake out more of our lands. He knew he was dealing with us most treacherously, therefore he did not show himself in the village, but landed with a companion on the opposite side of the river. We interviewed him, explained the situation to him, told him what we thought of his double dealing and forbade him to continue his illegal work.

To see such determined efforts to deprive us of our lands without any offer of value in return fills us with

indignation. We find it hard to believe that the white man—the man who has interested himself in our spiritual, intellectual and temporal welfare, the government who calls us its "wards" and children by adoption, will stand for this injustice. Far be it from us to desire that the relationship of trust and good will existing between us and the white people should be embittered by an unrestricted proceeding of this kind—we want no unpleasantness. Therefore we hope you will publish this letter in your valuable paper and let all the people in Northern part of British Columbia know how we feel in connection with this land question.

Yours truly,
A. M. NAHNEIGH.
For Indian Land Committee, Upper Naas Valley.

In the May issue of the "Hagaga," the very-own paper published by the Naas Indians as an incidental of their publicity campaign, the case is discussed in detail—with moderation and logic—in the form of an interview with one of the tribal headmen. The article (having in mind the vehicle of its presentation and its source) is worthy of reproduction in its entirety?

A great deal of publicity was last year accorded by the press to the stand taken by the Indians with regard to the opening up of this northern part of British Columbia to the full swing of civilization and commercial activity. The attitude and claims of the Indians have been chiefly dealt with from the white man's point of view. Thus neither perspective nor coloring have been true to nature. Let me take a case in point to show what I mean:

To the white man it seems merely an affair of shovelling earth for the Grand Trunk railway line to run through and disturb the interments of an Indian cemetery. To the Indians, such exhumation and re-interment are a very serious business. I have often found the simple repair of an ordinary grave-fence to be beyond the means of those concerned. It cannot be done privately as we would do it. There must be a public feast, a public speech and the rank and social standing of everyone present recognized by a suitable gift. Not only so, but the social status of the deceased determines the extent to which money and goods shall be distributed. From \$300 to \$1,500 is the usual outlay connected with the interment of a person of quality. When make it appear that the Indians' demand for compensation is of the nature of a "hold-up" when based upon these figures? I mention this case as illustrating the necessity for understanding the Indian point of view in these matters.

There is little use in saying, "Oh, but that is absurd; we cannot do business with people in that way." Quite so. But, don't you see, to the Indian mind it is not absurd, and we are dealing with him and not a white man. Any discussion of the Indian question should be perfectly fair and square, and the same logic and rule of equity—the same standard of right which we claim for ourselves should be applied in it. If we cannot or will not admit this, it seems we are not quite white. Having said by way of preliminary, I think that, as the Hagaga considers itself the Indians' own paper, it would not be amiss to get some of the most intellectual Indians to explain the attitude towards the settlers of the country in this issue.

The Land Committee appointed by the Indians for Naas river consists of three members from each village, or about sixteen altogether. A. M. Nahneigh, S. A. Zeedawit, and J. S. Nakumaz are the members for Aiyans, and these I have interviewed as follows:

Q. The Indians are widely represented just now as being very much opposed to the opening up of this part of the country to civilization and industrial enterprise. I should like to give me all the information you can on this matter from the Indian point of view.

A. We are not conscious of any objection on our side to the settlement of the country. We are in favor of the growth of commerce and the development of industrial enterprise. We have always been pleased to see miners and prospectors about, and have done our best to help them whenever they needed help. But we object to the wholesale appropriation (tika-bak-daga-dit) of our land to a foreign power (Liks-Zap), without any recognition of our title to the land and no offer of settlement or compensation.

Q. Do you regard the white people of Canada as a "foreign power" or do you mean the "Boston" people?

A. We mean the "King-George" people—the government that has come upon us. It is foreign to us and always will be until we agree to become one. We are supposed to be united with them, but are always made to feel that we are different. We have no voice in anything. We acquiesce outwardly, but inwardly we feel like bondmen (lingult).

Q. Do I understand you to say that you had no settlement, made no agreement, had no big "wau-wau" with the White Chiefs before your reserves were laid off? The very fact of your having a reserve would seem to indicate that you had been settled with.

A. No; there was no settlement. The reserve was laid off in the sum. When everyone was away on the Fraser fishing, except a few old chiefs. They objected. The white chief persisted. They were courteous—what could they do?—they asked that the lines might follow the tops of the mountains and so embrace all our land.

Q. Was there a general meeting of the tribe?

A. No; only the old men saw the chief and his surveyor. It was very hard for them, because they did not understand what it really meant. But they protested, and never agreed to anything.

Q. If you did not agree then, you must have agreed later, for I notice that the commissioner came again and made a slight extension of 640 acres to the Gitlakdamis reserve?

A. It is not fair to put it like that. We did not ask for a slight extension of the reserve. We asked again

that our land might be defined, according to our original boundaries and this little extension was made that we should not feel quite ashamed. We also wanted to be free on our own land.

Q. "Free on your own land?" What do you mean by that?

A. Well, this is about what we mean: We had heard that some Flat-head tribes, for whom reserves were laid off, were bound, as it were, to keep within the limits of these reserves. If they went outside those limits to cut wood or gather berries they were ordered back by the white men, notwithstanding that the land in question was their own old land which they had never sold to anyone. We don't want to be like that. We want to be free on our own land. We don't want to be restricted to the reserve. If we want to make a salmon trap in a certain stream we expect to be free to do it, just as our ancestors did.

If we want to cut timber for building purposes or firewood, we do not expect to have to go out and buy a license to do so. We have always made these demands; we never will admit that our ancestors possessed no right or title to these lands simply because there was no white man on it by tradition to the next heir, who always had to establish his title in public by means of the law known as the "Yuk." And now the white man comes along and says to the Indian, "Who are you? What are you doing here? Get out!" We see what the reserve means—it is intended to be a prison for us.

Q. Am I to understand that your objection lies only against the land policy of the government and that you are not opposed to the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order in the country in the name of the King?

A. We like to see the King's law walking and talking throughout the land. We like to see the evil doings of men judged and punished. We try to uphold this law among ourselves. But we fall entirely to see how the policy of the government with regard to us and our land fits in with (wila-lu-aglu) the sense of justice (hokukim alyok) set forth in the King's law. The King's law always protects the rights and property of the people, and never admits that one person may take property of another without giving value for it.

Q. Yes, of course, but then you see, people hold titles which they can show for their property. Can the Indian show a title for his land?

A. Yes, lots of titles. We dig up the stone implements of our ancestors, and we dig up their bones. We have never yet dug up anything belonging to the white man. These things are just as good evidence of our right

to the land as the surveyor's iron peg is which he puts down under the corner post.

Q. What is the extent of the Aiyans reserve? How many acres?

A. About 1516 acres all told, with a loss of some 260 acres in water surfaces.

Q. How will that divide up between the male members of the tribe—how many acres each?

A. That will be about seventeen acres each. And it puzzles us very much to understand why the government think they have done right by us in reserving a scrap of seventeen acres for each family, while all sorts of different white men from the other side of the world can come here and take up at least 100 acres. We don't like that.

Q. I see. And what are you agitating for now—do you want a larger reserve?

(Continued on Page 12.)

Further Confirmation of the Value of the Holdings of the

Canadian Northern Coal & Coke Company

Report of the Engineer Just Returned From the Property to Locate Site for Machinery. Development Begins At Once Directors Decide to Sell Twenty-Five Thousand Additional Treasury Shares

The Directors of the Canadian Northern Coal and Coke Co., wishing to further assure themselves of the value of the holding that they had secured and at the same time to confirm the correctness of the site upon which to place the machinery for the purpose of commencing development work, secured the services of Mr. John Cunliffe, M. E., to make exhaustive examination and report on the property. Mr. Cunliffe returned this week, and his report is, to say the least, very gratifying to the officers of the company, and should be appreciated by the many shareholders in the City of Victoria. The report is too long to be printed in full, but the following extracts will give a general outline of the whole:

EXTRACTS:

Acting under your instructions, accompanied by Mr. A. G. McDonald, of Kamloops, B.C., I visited and thoroughly examined your Company's coal properties, on the North Thompson River, in Kamloops District, B.C.

Your properties being so extensive, it took nine days to traverse the lands and examine the development work already completed.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface contour of this property is slightly undulating, sloping from east to west, about equal to the observed dip of the underlying coal measures. Boreholes put down at any point on it should penetrate coal seams at nearly equal depth, unless faults intervene. None were observable at the surface.

GEOLOGY

Coal of excellent quality and of commercial thickness have been known to exist on the Indian Reserve, 18 miles south of your property, over 30 years.

A trial shipment of about 90 tons supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave exceedingly gratifying results, was admitted to be the best coal for steaming purposes used on the Pacific Division previous to that time.

I spoke to several residents of Kamloops on the merits of this coal as a domestic fuel. They were all emphatic in stating it to be the best coal for this purpose ever supplied to that city.

From a geological point of view, there is no difficulty in tracing a connection between your areas and the coal exposures on the Indian Reserve to the south.

The coal outcrop at Boulder Creek, some seven miles to the south of your property, is evidence of this, with probably several other yet undiscovered that will establish a direct connection.

Considering the surface dip of the strata (about 8 degrees) the general surface topography, and the distance to the adjacent pre-coal bearing rocks on the east and northwest sides of this area, the coal measures should not exceed 1,200 feet thick. Coal seams may be penetrated anywhere between 100 feet from the surface and this depth. This property is underlain by Silurian and Devonian rocks, several groups of the newer formation apparently absent, indicates that coal found in proximity to these would be of a superior quality.

MOSQUITO AREA

The location of this area, rising with a steep inclination from the Canadian Northern Railway location, and reaches an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the railway level, a horizontal tunnel penetrating the measures from the railway would open a large area of the reserve for the purpose of operating the coal delivered at the surface very cheaply. The location of this tunnel will depend on data collected from the bores.

DEVELOPMENT

The amount of work done so far consists of a large number of bores, and a tunnel about 50 feet long.

Surface prospecting on a property of this kind, however well done, is inefficient, the thickness of the drift covering makes it too expensive. From a careful personal examination, I believe your properties are underlain by seams of coal of good quality, and of commercial workable thickness. I am satisfied this will be proved at an early date after boring commences. This should begin in a few days, the drill being now on the road to the property.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

The fact of two trans-continental railways passing through your holdings, and these being of such an extent, practically holding three-fourths of the known coal areas for several hundred miles on each side, places your estate in an unique position regarding competition.

Railways must have fuel; both traverse great distances on each side of your property in which no known coal exists; the surrounding country is richly mineralized, with numerous claims awaiting transportation and means of reduction to be operated; smelters will be erected just as soon as a good fuel supply is assured.

QUANTITY AND LIFE OF A SIX FOOT SEAM

Assuming your properties to be underlain by a six feet seam only, the probabilities are several exist, this alone would produce over 7,000 long tons per acre, or a total of more than 120,000,000 tons of coal. At a daily output of 2,000 tons, allowing 300 working days per annum, it would take over 200 years to extract this seam alone. The vast potentialities of this property is beyond the grasp of the average man. There is every necessary adjunct for economical mining on the ground or adjacent to it, suitable land for townsite purposes, a plentiful supply of good, pure water for the production of cheap power, domestic or mining uses, a timber supply that will last the life of the mines—in a word everything that nature could supply to reduce operating costs to the bedrock of economy.

In conclusion I may say the future of your property looks very bright. With judicious management your Company should build up a highly profitable industry of large dimensions within a few years.

Sites for bores marked on attached plan.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN CUNLIFFE, M.E.

Vancouver, B.C., June 16th, 1910.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Cunliffe in addition to being a qualified Mining Engineer and Geologist is also a practical coal miner, holding a first-class mine superintendent's certificate from the Provincial Government. Previous to coming to this country many years ago, he was associated as assistant and superintendent with the Moss-hall Coal Co., of Lancashire, Eng., and a graduate of the Wigan Mining and Technical College, under the late C. M. Percy, M.M.E., F.R.G.S. He was also associated for many years with the Dunsmuir Collieries at Ladysmith and Comox, and has also examined and reported properties throughout the interior of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. His report bears out in every way pre-

vious reports that have been made on the property by Mr. Chas. A. Sandiford, B.Sc., M.E., and other practical coal men who have examined the property. Their reports may be obtained at the office of the company.

The Directors have decided to sell an additional twenty-five thousand shares in order that the development may be carried on to a greater extent than was originally planned. In view of the excellent prospects, this will meet with the approval of all interested.

Investment in these shares presents an unusual opportunity to an investor, inasmuch as they are obtaining an interest in a company which they are assured will have enough capital to carry out their proposed plan of development.

The most common causes of failure in development companies are lack of good management and insufficient capital to carry out their plans. The personnel of this company should guarantee that the affairs of the company will be managed in an efficient manner. The men in charge are successful men and men whose standing is well known. The allotment of stock which has already been subscribed for by some of the best known citizens and conservative investors in Victoria places this company in a satisfactory financial condition. The fact that the machinery has been ordered and is now being placed on the property is ample guarantee of the company's intention to proceed with a progressive and aggressive policy of development.

The capital of the company, which is \$125,000, and of this less than \$100,000 will be issued, compared with the holdings, which consist of 17,280 acres, should appeal to any investor as a proposition worthy of investigation. To sum the matter up in a concrete form, it means that you are buying an interest in a developed coal area at practically speaking, \$5 an acre, which price must appeal to any man with any knowledge or any perception of the future value of coal land, as an investment which offers unusual advantages.

It is unnecessary to attempt to influence any man's judgment by tales of fabulous wealth that has been made as a result of profits that have been derived from coal. Of all forms of mining, this has been the most productive of dividends, while it may not be surrounded with the halo of romance of gold and the more precious metals, still, when it comes to actual results, the holders of shares in well-managed coal companies have made enormous profits. The assumption that the holders of these shares may realise one thousand per cent. within the next twelve months is not an unreasonable one.

This is an opportunity for investment that should not be overlooked by any one who has some money that is available for investment, and the chance to buy these shares will not be available for any length of time. The last allotment was quickly subscribed for, and it was not expected that any further shares would be offered, but it can be stated positively that this will be the last allotment that will be offered to the public, and while it has not unusually been the custom, and would be justified under the circumstances, the company have decided to offer these shares at the original price of 25c without advance, and on the original terms of half cash and the balance in three months.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President, M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B. C. Vice-president, D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans and Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. Sec.-Treas., H. G. Ashby, of Messrs. Croft and Ashby, Vancouver, B. C. Directors: M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B. C.; D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans and Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.; S. Maclure, Architect, Victoria, B. C.; Henry Croft, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Victoria, B. C.; A. G. McDonald, Esq., Mine Owner, Kamloops, B. C. Solicitors: Elliott and Chandley, Victoria, B. C.

Further particulars will gladly be furnished at the office of the company, or prospectus mailed on application.

The Canadian Northern Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.

Room 26, Five Sisters Block, Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. R. Kenneth Lindsay, Fiscal Agent. Office Hours, 12 to 2 p. m., 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 p. m.

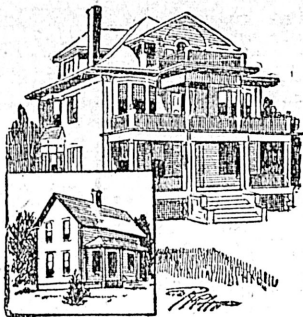
VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Very Desirable Business Property

120 FEET ON GOVERNMENT STREET
being a corner lot with a few old buildings
on it. Price on terms,\$20,000

60 x 120 Feet ON HERALD STREET
with two buildings, rented. Location is
between Government and Douglas. Price,
on easy terms\$10,000

JUST OFF DOUGLAS, ON CHURCH-
WAY, near the corner of Douglas and
Humboldt. Full-sized lot, to be sold on
terms at\$9,000



Large and Small Houses for Sale
and Rent

TWO LOTS AND FIVE BUILDINGS—

Two Houses face on Park Street, two face
on Cook Street, and there is a store on the
corner. All buildings are rented and
bring in \$65 per month. Price, on
terms\$9,500

This investment as it stands represents a
safe 8 per cent.

DOUGLAS STREET—One lot, 50 x 100,
with 2-storey Houses. Price, on terms
.....\$9,000

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

The Best FORT GEORGE The Best

Property offered is in Section 1426. This section lies with the end on the river and the other end adjoining Section 934. Here is a copy from the Colonist, dated April 24, 1910:—

"SECTION 934, KNOWN AS SOUTH FORT GEORGE, IS THE ESTABLISHED CENTRE OF POPULATION AT THE PRESENT TIME, the home of the 'Fort George Tribune' and a centre of business and activity that is virtually certain to continue until the end of construction days, as it affects the district, being the objective of up-river steamers, bringing in settlers and supplies," and further: "According to the promises of the builders, the railway will reach the expectant and waiting city in 1912 or 1913 at the very latest."

Section 1426 lies between this centre of activity and the river. We have the exclusive sale of one whole block in this section, and now that the Government has made its selection of properties we are enabled to deliver absolutely, lots in the above block at

\$150 to \$250 Each

On very easy terms

Think! If you had only bought a lot in Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, or any other city when they were cheap.

PEMBERTON & SON - - - - - 614 Fort Street

Mining Department.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM DIAMOND, MINE
MEMBER, CANADIAN MINING
INSTITUTE, GREENWELL
GOLD MEDALIST, NORTH-
LAND INSTITUTE, MINING
ENGINEERS 1904

Metal Markets.

London silver, 24-11-16 per ounce.
New York silver, 53½. Consols for
money, 81½. Account, 82.

Bituminous Coal Near the Yellowhead

After spending a month in the district about the headwaters of the Macleod river, investigating valuable coal areas which have been staked eighteen miles to the west of the property of the Yellowhead Pass Coal and Coke Company, a prospecting party, at the head of which was Charles Bremner of Clover Bar, have just returned to Edmonton. The party consisted of Mr. Bremner, R. W. Jones, formerly connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific; M. McVicker, and Jas. A. Robertson, the last named a coal expert from Edinburgh, Scotland, who was engaged for the purpose of making tests of the coal deposits on the claims.

Mr. Bremner reports that the claim examined by the party has proved the tests made to be a valuable one. Bituminous coal was found in large quantities, and the tests made by Mr. Robertson have demonstrated it to be of a quality unexcelled anywhere in the district.

"Immediate steps will be taken for the development of the property," said Mr. Bremner. "Machinery will be taken in next winter, and until the advent of the extension of the branch line of the G. T. P. to the property, affording an outlet for the product of the mines, the machinery will be used for making borings here and there over the area, with a view to ascertaining on which of the numerous seams it will be most profitable to commence actual mining operations."

"Work on this branch has already been commenced with a view to reaching the property of the Yellowhead Pass Coal and Coke Company, and arrangements will be made as soon as possible to have the line extended the remaining 18 miles to the claim in which we are interested. No difficulties are anticipated in the matter of constructing the line, as the grades are favorable."

lands. Several parties were met who were also out looking after various coal claims. One of them consisted of some representatives of the Pacific Pass Coal Company in which Mr. Brumel of Edmonton is extensively interested.

There were also a large number of prospectors on the ground who were on the lookout for new coal claims to stake.

Mr. Bremner states that in the vicinity of the Embarras river along which the party traveled for some distance, there lies a splendid tract of agricultural land. There are also large and valuable areas of timber in this district.

West of Wolfe Creek the party passed along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific grade, where an army of men in the employ of Phalen and Shirley and Foley, Welsh and Stewart, are pushing rapidly towards the mountain land with the aid of steam shovels and graders. Mr. Bremner stated that the camps of the construction companies are all splendidly situated, high and dry and on the uplands with an abundance of hay. All the camps have been established close to running streams.

Prospects of Zinc Market
In the year 1905 the world used some 672,000 tons of zinc. In 1909 it is estimated that close upon 800,000 tons were used, while the activity of the demand was at many points outstripping the power of supply. With every expansion in the use of electricity comes a corresponding expansion in the demand for zinc. It is essential in this industry as copper. That is one of the reasons why the Dominion government recognizes the world importance of the zinc resources of British Columbia. In 1905 it equipped at enormous expense a special commission, under the charge of Walter Rendall Ingalls, the editor of the Mining and Engineering Journal, of New York, and the greatest living authority on the zinc question, to report on the zinc ores of the province and on the best mode of separating them into a commercially profitable product. Only the other day the Dominion government made a grant of \$50,000 to be applied in practical experiments to discover the best mode and appliances for the effective treatment of these ores. The entire future success of silver-lead mining industry is bound up to such an extent with this question of successful zinc separation that a method must be devised whereby an economical separation can be effected of the silver, lead and zinc contents of the Kootenay ores without any undue sacrifice of the values in any one metal. When this

method is decided upon, and the logic of events cannot permit its long postponement, the zincs of British Columbia will dominate the markets of the world, and properties like the Aurora, running low in silver and lead, but high in zinc values, will prove the permanent money makers to the province.

Flathead Country

"The Flathead country is one of the great natural resources and it seems at last to be on the eve of development. Coal and oil indications everywhere abound. Oil seepages are found in many different places and there are nearly a dozen places known where the oil is fairly bubbling up. As for the coal, the Flathead is a coal country. There is also considerable good timber. Many people will be surprised to learn that the Flathead has a large amount of prime agricultural land. It is located in the valley, on the benches and is of considerable extent.

One large outfit is on the ground now, and is generally believed to be connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, which is building north to the international border, which has a charter for a line through the Flathead. The South Kootenay pass gives the required access to Alberta, and the railway company will undoubtedly build through this portal into the Canadian prairie. In the Flathead it has large coal limits to develop on its own account. A road is also being built south from Corbin to the border. Lying southeast of the famous McGilvray Creek coal measures, the great deposits of the Flathead will undoubtedly in time have an equal celebrity, and this rich valley, which in one sense is only now being discovered, will have a busy population, and will be an important factor in the wealth production of this province."

IN WHITE MAN'S WAY INDIANS FIGHT CASE

(Continued from Page 11.)

have nothing to say against it. But at the same time the law you speak of is not a law at all if it tread down right and justice under its feet. If a man is in the law of progression and wants something from another man he has to buy that which he wants, and if he takes it without buying it what is that but stealing? If we go to Victoria and help ourselves anything belonging to a white man—if we go into a garden and pick fruit, they put us in the lock-up. If we camp upon a piece of land, somebody comes quickly and chases us away. How is it then that they come up here into our country and take it all away and yet are guiltless? We won't admit that because we are Indians, therefore there is a difference in the law of right.

Store (plate glass front), and cottage, best part Government St. \$6500, good terms.
¾ Acre, with cottage, Chinaman's house, 2 hen houses and pig-sty, close to car. \$5,250.
17 Cheap Lots, Cloverdale ave., close to car. \$450 each.
Five Thoroughly Modern houses, close in on Pandora. \$3,150 up. Good terms.
Two Large Lots with cottages ¾ mile out: close to car. \$3,000 the two; an excellent buy.
Large selection of farms in all parts of Vancouver Island. Some cheap timber limits.

INDO-CANADIAN BROKERAGE
COMPANY
Room 12-A, 1122 Government St.
Phone 766. P. O. Box 952.

Q. Have you any definite expectations of success or any definite plan of action should your case be won?
A. We have a strong case and we hope to win, but as isolated members of the land committee we have no power to speak here of the details of our plans.

Q. Why do you suppose you have a very strong case—in what way is it strong?
A. We believe our case to be strong because God hates injustice. We know he is on our side because we are oppressed. We can put our case into His hands, but the government cannot commit their policy to Him. God says "Cursed is he that removeth his neighbor's landmark."

Q. I am afraid your case would hardly be considered "strong" in a
A. No; we don't want a reserve at all. We don't like it. We have the most rooted objection to the Indian Act. If this reserve had not been forced upon us we feel that our land would not have been staked off as it is now by white men without any regard to our rights. What is this thing? Strangers coming in, taking our land—selling it by and by for so much an acre—perhaps making thousands of dollars out of it—and by and by, if God blesses us and we increase in numbers, we may not average three acres to a family of what has been reserved—and not so much as one cent per acre paid for all the good land wrested by injustice from us?

Q. You seem to know something of the law of possession, certainly; but there is another law of which you have not yet heard: It is a law which always regulates or modifies that of possession, that is to say people increase every generation in numbers and therefore more land is needed for them to live upon. So that what was undepended in the days of your ancestors cannot go undepended in your days. You understand that?
A. Yes; we understand that, and

(Continued on Page 15.)

HOUSES FOR RENT

HARBINGER AVE., new 6-roomed bungalow, modern, best of location \$25.00
524 HILLSIDE AVE., 2 story modern dwelling of 8 rooms 22.00
1122 JOHNSON ST., new 1½ story modern bungalow of 6 rooms 27.50
1804 DOUGLAS ST., 5 room cottage, bath and pantry, modern 20.00
JOHNSON AND CAMOUSAN STS., nice new 6 roomed bungalow, modern, close in 25.00
148 SOUTH TURNER ST., good 9 roomed bungalow modern, will lease 27.50
1024 PARKINGTON ST., 2 story modern dwelling of 8 rooms 30.00
FORT ST., 2 story modern dwelling of 7 rooms, large grounds 24.00
OAK BAY AVE., 2 story dwelling of 8 rooms, modern, furnace, gas, etc. 30.00
205 BELVILLE ST., 5 roomed modern cottage, close in 20.00
430 DALLAS ROAD, 2 story modern dwelling of 8 rooms 40.00
779 MARKET ST., 2 story modern dwelling of 8 rooms, bath and pantry 20.00

FURNISHED

BATTERY ST., close to the sea, nice 1-1-3 story modern bungalow, fully furnished, except piano, 7 rooms, rent \$60.00.
CHAMBERS ST., exceptionally well furnished residence of 8 rooms complete, modern, phone, etc., rent \$50.00.
FLORENCE ROAD, partly furnished cottage of 6 rooms, acre of ground in garden, rent \$30.00 per month.
PRINCESS AVE., new 1½ story modern bungalow, well furnished, close in, rent \$10.00 on lease.
VANCOUVER ST., close to the park and car line, well furnished cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, attic, furnace, etc., rent \$45.00.
HILLSIDE AVE., 2 story dwelling of 8 rooms, modern and well furnished, \$30.00 per month, will lease for a term.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO FARMS to rent or lease in Saanich District.
SEVERAL OFFICES to rent in choice locations.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Offices to Rent.
PHONE 1076. 1130 BROAD STREET. P. O. Box 428

Douglas Street

Only two minutes from the end of the car line.

\$2500

For a new Six-room House, containing hot and cold water, bath, electric light, with ¾ of an acre of good land.

Terms \$900 Cash, Balance in One and Two Years

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307 633 YATES STREET Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES { LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

To The Shrewd Investor

The Cream of the Market

¾ acre, with six-roomed house; all clear, and on car line—\$2,500. Small cash payment, balance easy. Rents for \$13. (107).
Waterfront—2-storey house, 7 rooms, cement block foundation, piped for furnace, large reception hall, sewing-room, magnificent view; lot 60x232. \$500 cash will handle this one. (158).

Wilkerson Road—6 1-3 acres with 4-roomed house, stone foundation, good well and stable, about half-acre rock, remainder good land; \$3,500. Very easy terms.

Royal Realty Com'y
615 FORT STREET

Business Snaps

Two groceries for sale in splendid locations.
Butcher's business for sale; has the run of the district.

Wescott & Letts
Moody Block, Yates Street.

For Sale!

Good six-roomed bungalow on Toronto St., newly painted and renovated; close to car line. Price \$3,000 or would rent.

HOUSES TO SELL AND RENT.
FARMS FOR SALE.

A.W. Bridgman
1007 Government St.

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.
Real Estate and General Auctioneer.
20 Years Experience. Real Estate Subdivisions.
Townships a Specialty.
335 Fort Street.

To Gentlemen, Sportsmen and others:

FOR SALE Marron Lake Ranch Estate

In the Beautiful Okanagan

This estate consists of 480 acres partly laid out in pasture, partly under cultivation for wheat, oats, etc., and includes Marron Lake (5 acres). The land in and around consists of the choicest bottom and bench lands, the soil varying little, and is very productive for all kinds of fruit, produce, etc. From a sportsman's point of view it is the only plentiful deer valley around. The residence contains six rooms and overlooks the lake. There is also a two-roomed cottage on the bench land, and barns for horses, cattle, etc. The whole, including cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, farm machinery, tools, etc., can be had on valuation. Another 160 acres can be had, if required, the whole being splendidly adapted for fruit acreage and can be sub-divided accordingly.

PENTICTON

For immediate disposal, ten most valuable lots in Penticton in centre of town, size 33½x120 feet. One lot contains small cottage overlooking Okanagan Lake. Cash price, \$4,800. Apply in first instance to

GEORGE M. WATT
P.O. Box 209, Victoria, B.C.

Price for Two Days Only

Linden Avenue—2 lots 50x143 to a 50-foot lane. These lots are situated on the high-lying ground. Price for two days only, \$1,400 each, on terms.

We have choice business property on Yates Street which can be purchased on favorable terms.

Oak Bay lots for sale on easy terms, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. All are on boulevard-ed streets.

Cook Street—Double corner, 120 by 120. Price, on terms, \$3,350
Fort Street—Lot adjoining Rink. Price \$7,000 on terms.

Fleming & Dowsell

Real Estate and Timber
634 View Street. Phone 2307

Herbert S. Lott

Phone L-1221. Board of Trade Bldg.
6 Rooms, Oak Bay, modern, with basement; 1 acre of well improved grounds with fruit trees. Price \$10,000
8 Rooms, Esquimalt, overlooking harbor; modern with basement, on 2 lots. Price \$5,000
8 Rooms, North Park St.; lot 50x140; fruit trees and flowering vines, good hen house and yard. Price \$4,000
Oak Bay, 5 acres with very little rock and good trees. Price \$2,000 per acre.
Easy terms on all the above.

GOOD BUY!

5 Room Cottage

\$2500

Including one-third Acre Good Land. Also small stable and chicken houses. Land is well-situated. This property is close to Douglas Street car line, and is increasing in value. Taxes are low, as it is outside city limits.

Terms \$500 cash, balance on easy payments.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas Street
Phone 1466

Zever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

A Business Opportunity at Chemainus

BUTCHER SHOP, 20 x 40, with furnishings. 12,000 lbs. Fairbanks weighing scales, slaughter house, fitted with tanking outfit complete. Piggery 20 x 40. Cattle Sheds, Corrals, etc. Dwelling, 10 rooms, with electric light, water, etc. Stable 30 x 20. Over five acres of land. Also Lot at Mount Sicker, with stable.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 30

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS Established 1890

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Some Good Investments

LARGE 2 STORY DWELLING on South Turner street, near car line, well finished with all modern conveniences, brick and stone foundation, fruit trees and garden, lot 55x125, price reduced for a quick sale to \$4,600. Let us show you this.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, 7 acres with good big waterfront. \$1500.

NEAR CITY PARK, new 7-roomed house with all conveniences, lot 60x120. \$4500.

1-2 ACRES of Hillside Avenue, inside city limits, all good land, no rock, 50 full bearing fruit trees and small fruits, 6-roomed house (would subdivide into lots) all for \$6500.

FERNWOOD GARDENS, lot 50x108. Price \$250.

PANDORA STREET, 2 large lots, each 60x160, with frontage on 3 streets, would subdivide into four good business lots, only \$10,500.

GARBALLY ROAD, 6 roomed house, new, all conveniences, lot 60x100, only \$2750.

8 ACRES on north side of Gorge Road, inside city limits, suitable for subdividing. Only \$12,500.

QUEEN'S AVE.—Choice lot, near City Park, 60x120, \$900.

MARKET STREET, 2 large lots, each 69x262, just off Quadra street, each \$1250.

LOT, 57 x 120, Chester ave. \$1,200.

2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave., with 123 ft. frontage, very choice, the two for \$2200.

2 LOTS, off Francis ave., 145 feet frontage, for two. \$850.

18 1/2 ACRES on Cedar Hill Road, just outside city limits. Per acre, only \$500.

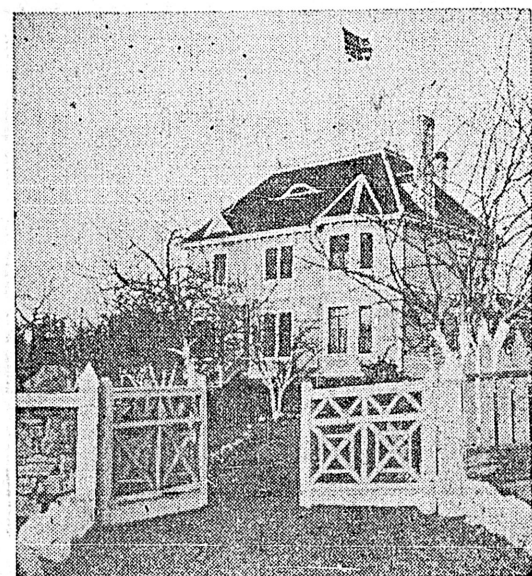
2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave., all clear, no rock, \$2,312. Would subdivide into lots.

2 CHOICE LOTS on THIRD STREET, between Bay and Queens. each 50x140, with alley at rear, each \$1,200.

3-4 ACRE, with double frontage, equal to 5 lots, off Cloverdale ave. \$1,000.

HALF ACRE on MAPLE ST., no rock. \$850.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on Toronto st., corner lot, with fruit trees, modern conveniences, including gas, near government st., a cozy little home, for \$3,500. Owner wishes to move out of city.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE
1206 Government St.


This Beautiful Home

Is practically fronting on sheltered sand beach. Ideal for boating and bathing. Will exchange it and over 5 acres for city property.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.
Real Estate Insurance
Cor Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

TO LET—34 Rooms, hot and cold water in each room. Yates Street, near Douglas Street.

FOR SALE—9-Roomed House, Boyd Street. Only \$5,500.

FOR SALE—8-Roomed House, corner Government and Toronto \$6,500.

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

GORDON HEAD AND MOUNT TOLMIE

We have some of the choicest fruit ranches—income producing properties—also some choice waterfront for sale.

Harman & Appleton
534 Yates Street
Next S. Leiser & Co.

Two Fifty Foot Lots, within 100 feet of Cedar Hill road, inside city limits, good soil, \$400 for the two; easy terms.

Some Good Lots at Willows Beach, facing the sea. Nice location for a summer home.

Five Acre Blocks near Colwood on two main roads from \$100 per acre up; very easy terms.

R. B. PUNNETT
Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance.
Telephone 1119, P. O. Drawer 785.
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

GET TIRED

Tired of Rent Paying, and Buy a Home on Easy Payment Plan

INSTALMENT PLAN

No. 1114—6-Room House, close in, good order: \$500 cash and \$25 a month.

\$2,600

INSTALMENT PLAN

No. 1094—New, modern 5-room Cottage near car: \$400 cash, and \$25 a month.

\$2,800

INSTALMENT PLAN

No. 1093—New, modern 5-room Cottage, Fairfield Estate: \$500 cash and \$25 a month.

\$3,200

INSTALMENT PLAN

No. 975—6-Room Cottage, modern, almost new, easy walking distance: \$500 cash and easy terms.

\$3,250

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

Own an Island Home

Come in and let us tell you about this lovely property, comprising 232 acres, on one of the largest islands in the Gulf, with extensive waterfront and good anchorage. One hundred acres excellent land, ten acres cleared, running stream and seven roomed house.

YOURS FOR \$4,000 ON TERMS
We recommend this. Don't delay!

GILLESPIE & HART

General Insurance, Loans and Real Estate 1115 Langley St.

NEW HOUSE

Just Completed

7 Rooms, piped for furnace, bathroom, separate toilet, large basement, cement floor, Harbinger Ave., choice location and a home you can be proud of. Terms \$500 cash, balance to be arranged.

PRICE \$4,200.

E. WHITE

604 Broughton Street.

For Sale!

Good level grassy lots close to "Willows" Race Track, and fronting on the car line.

\$400

\$50 cash and \$10 per month. Six per cent. interest.

ALBERT TOLLER & CO.
5 Imperial Bank Chambers

Near Proposed Car Line

7 MILES OUT

12 acres, mostly all cleared and in crop. Good 7-roomed House, barn for 5 horses, cow shed, 2 chicken houses, pigeon run, wired, 2 good wells, all fenced. 25 fruit trees.

Fine View of Elk Lake

Price \$4000

Terms.

R. Grubb

1212 Broad St., Late Stewart, Robertson Co.

BARGAINS IN VICTORIA

St. Charles Street—3 extra large lots, at, each. \$1000.

Chester Street—Close to Cook. Large level lot. \$1200.

St. Andrew Street, Oak Bay—2 Beautiful lots at, each. \$600.

These Lots are all well located. New houses are being built all around them, and the terms are Easy.

WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

J. E. Smart & Co.

1107 LANGLEY STREET

PLUMMER & RIDEOUT

Real Estate, Timber, 1112 Broad St. Phone 2392.

Large 9-roomed House on Russell street; 1/4 acre garden in fruit trees. Price only \$5,250. On terms to suit purchaser.

We make a specialty of renting and selling houses, large or small. Call and see our list.

New Bungalows For Sale

Best part of upper Fort St., will accept small deposit, balance same as rent; also several good residential and business sites and income property.

APPLY OWNER
1019 Douglas St., Room 1.
Phone 639.

Farming Land at Fort George

In the Salmon River Valley. We can offer you farming land close to Fort George, in blocks of 10 acres and up until the 1st of July, at \$10.50 per acre; \$3.50 per acre cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent. On and after the 1st of July the price goes up to \$12.00 per acre, \$4.00 per acre cash. This is all first-class meadow land. Photos and field notes of every section on view at our office. Don't forget we are the headquarters for Fort George Lots. Our subdivision is only 1/2 a mile from the steamboat landing at south Fort George, where 25 ft. lots are selling at \$1100 each. All our lots are 50x125 ft. and are \$150 each and \$200 for corners. Terms 1/4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 7 per cent.

WILLIAM MONTEITH

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE

Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley Street

Frederick St., cottage 5 rooms. \$1800.

New house, 6 rooms, all modern, cement foundation and basement. \$2750.

Corner lot Cook St., 51x125. \$950.

Fisguard St., 60x120 per ft. 150.

Herald St., close to Government St., per ft. 150.

Yates St., below Government St., large brick block; easy terms; snap. \$97,000.

A. GILSON

Phone 1366. P. O. Box 455.
Real Estate Agent.
704 YATES ST.

Good Buy!

7-Room Well Built House, with bathroom and pantry, good plumbing, electric light, near car and school, 15 minutes from City Hall, on large lot; reasonable terms.

W. MCGREGOR

647 Johnson Street.

Choice Lots for Home Sites

We have a limited number of choice lots on Washington ave., close to the Gorge road. These lots are ideally situated, they are high, overlooking the city, easy of access to the Gorge water. If you are fond of boating, the water is at the foot of the avenue, there are several boat houses there now. Lots are

\$700 Each

with building restriction. Terms to suit you.

W. N. MITCHELL

Real Estate 575 Yates St. Victoria, B.C.

11-ACRE FARM, on line of V. & S. to Sidney—10 miles from city; all cleared; good modern 6-room bungalow, crop, etc. \$4000.

HOLLYWOOD PARK ADDITION—Magnificent level lots, all cleared, with fine view and on the car line. Only \$550 each. Terms, \$50 cash, balance at \$15 per month.

VICTORIA WEST—Fine lot, McPherson Avenue, \$1000. Easy terms.

BELTON AVENUE—Nice new well finished, 5-room Cottage, \$3200.

STANLEY AVENUE—6-room House, modern and neat. This is a bargain at the price—\$4500. Terms \$500, cash and balance by the month.

WILDWOOD AVENUE—One lot, all cleared ready to build on, \$500. Terms \$50 cash and the balance at \$15 per month.

NEW AND COMPLETE—A modern 8-room Residence and 1-5 of an acre of land, situated in one of the best localities in the city. The finishing in this house is very fine and will appeal to a particular woman. We will sell this house for \$4900, on very easy terms; \$50 cash and the balance by the month.

WATERFRONTAGE—On Portage Inlet, all cleared, with a pleasant slope to the sea. An ideal spot for the home; fronting on Burnside Road. Let us show you this.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 1888

The Caledonian

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

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608 Fort Street

Dairy Farms

160 Acres, 55 acres under crop, 50 acres almost cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, 2 horses, 30 head cattle, farm machinery, \$12,500; cash \$4500, easy terms.

160 Acres, 25 acres under crop, 10 acres slashed and burned, house, barn, outbuildings, 20 head cattle, 5 horses, \$9500; cash \$3000, easy terms.

50 Acres, 30 acres swamp, easily cleared, \$2000; cash \$800; very easy terms.

Victoria West—One lot 40x135, waterfrontage, facing on West Bay, beautiful view. Price \$1,300. 1-3 cash, balance easy.

James Bay—6-roomed modern house, stone foundation, beautiful view of straits; lot 40x120; nice lawn. Price for quick sale \$3,100. 1-3 cash, balance easy.

A 7-roomed house, fully modern, bath and pantry, large stable, with large lot, beautiful ornamental trees, within 10 minutes' walk of city hall. Price \$4,200, with good terms.

HICKEY & ALLIN
FARMVILLE, P. O.
VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
The Capital City Realty Co.

618 YATES STREET

AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this column should be left in the Colonist office by Thursday evening. Notices sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m. will be too late for publication.

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Order of services: Matins, 11 a. m.—Organ, Postlude, Smart; psalms as set; deum, Cooke; benedictus, Garrett; hymns, 42, 45, 542; amen, Stainer; organ, March, Gullmant. Evensong, 7 p. m.—Organ, Offertoire, Wely; psalms as set; magnificat, Bunnell in F; nunc dimittis, Bunnell in F; anthem, "Praise to the Father," Gounod; hymns, 635, 23, 37; vesper hymn, Armitage; recessional hymn, 382; organ, Fantasia, Coven.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8; matins, ante-communion and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; vennie and psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 1st alternative; benedictus, Langdon; Kyrie, Bridge-water; hymns, 215, 164; organ, Voluntary. Evensong—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Felton; hymns, 209, 166, 31; vesper hymn, Burnett; organ, Voluntary.

St. John's.

Order of services: Matins—Organ, Prelude; psalms for 19th morning, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Burnett in G; benedictus, Langdon; hymn, 6; Kyrie, Burnett; hymns, 537, 36; organ, Postlude. Evensong—Organ, Prelude; psalms, 215, 164; organ, Voluntary. Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Foster; anthem, "If I Go Not Away." Caldico, Mr. George Petch, bass solo; Miss Palmer, soprano solo; hymns, 179, 31; amen, Burnett, vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude. The Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening, on S. P. C. A.

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m. Matins at 10:30 a. m. Choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m. Choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Postlude, Richmond; communion service, Maundier in G; hymns, 169, 311, 312 and 216; offertory anthem, Maundier; nunc dimittis, St. John; organ, Postlude, Dubois. Evening—Organ, Pilgrims Chorus, Wagner; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Battishill; nunc dimittis, Dr. Monk; hymns, 295, 240, 31; vesper, "Lord Keep Us Safe This Night," organ, "Lift Up Your Heads," Handel.

St. Paul's, Esquimaux.

Services as usual; holy communion, 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

St. Mary's—Metochion.

Services will be held at 2:30 p. m. by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct the services and preach. Morning theme: "Showing Mercy." Subject of evening sermon: "Straws Over Which Life Pilgrims Trip and Sometimes Fall." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W.'s missionary meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Friday, 7:30 p. m. Scouts, at 8 p. m. choir practice. Friends, visitors and strangers are cordially welcomed.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at evening service. Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach in the morning in response to the request of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or "Be Ye Merciful." Evening subject: "Unanswered Questions." Morning—Organ, Andante, Thos. Hasard; vennie and psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, No. 2; jubilate, No. 1; hymn, 343; Kyrie, VI Mercer; hymns, 135, 251; organ, Postlude, Arthur Page. Evening—Organ, Adagio, Haydn; hymn, 6; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, VI Mercer; nunc dimittis, VII Mercer; hymns, 101, 426, 26; doxology, XVI.

UNITARIAN

First

Eagles' Hall, Government street, (entrance next door Dixi Ross & Co. store.) Preaching service every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. All interested in the "New Theology," or in sympathy with any liberal Christian faith, will find here congenial associations. A cordial invitation extended to all. Subject for this evening's address: "The Blessed Isles—Heaven, When, Where and What?" The Speaker, Albert J. Pineo. The sermon will be preceded by an address by Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Council on: "The Common Ground of Socialism and the Liberal Christian Church." Mrs. Burbridge will sing "The Holy City."

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning: Voluntary, "Pastorale Intermezzo," Ashmull; psalm 97; anthem, "Let God Arise," Simper, soprano solo, Miss Beck; hymns, 1, 73, 241; Voluntary, "Gloria from the 2nd Mass," Mozart. Evening—Voluntary, "An Evening Meditation," Renaud; psalm, 57; anthem, "The Eyes of All Wait Upon Thee," Elvey; hymns, 136, 374; anthem, "Sweet the Moments Rich in Blessing," Godfrey, contralto solo, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; Voluntary, "Festival Postlude in B," Liebig.

METHODIST

Metropolitan.

Metropolitan Methodist church, corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Holling, B. A. Parsonage, 916 Johnson street. Class meetings 10 a. m. public worship 11 a. m.; anthem, "Like as the Hart," (Novello); solo, "I Know Not Why," (Van de Venter) Miss Sherritt. Metropolitan Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school, 2:45 p. m.; 7 p. m., Epworth league devotional service; 7:30 p. m., public worship. The pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons on the Life of the Prophet Elijah, Macle as follows: anthem, "How Lovely are the Messengers," from Mendelssohn's St. Paul, "O Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Miss E. Cocker. All cordially invited, strangers and visitors specially welcome.

James Bay.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. A. N. Miller, pastor. Sunday will be observed as "Flower Sunday," when the church will be specially decorated. Morning subject at 11 a. m., "Lessons from the Flowers." Evening service at 7 o'clock, subject: "In What Does Life Consist." Sunday school and adult classes at 2:30 p. m. Missionary league service on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The monthly meeting of the W. M. S. will be held at Mrs. C. M. Tate's residence, 41 South Turner street, on Tuesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting at 8 p. m., on Thursday. Class meeting Sunday morning at 10:45 for men.

Victoria West.

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets. The pastor, Rev. J. A. Wood, will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The morning subject will be, "A New and Enlarged Vision;" and in the evening "Milk, Meat and Health." Class meeting at the close of the morning service. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Young people especially invited to the evening service.

LUTHERAN

St. Paul's

331 Mears street. Divine services: In German at 11 a. m. theme: "Be Ye Merciful." In English, at 7:30 p. m. theme: "Be Ye Holy; for I Am Holy." 1. How it must not be understood; and 11. How it must be understood. Sunday school at 10 a. m. During the absence of the pastor, Rev. Wm. Schaeber of Olympia will occupy the pulpit. All are welcome.

Grace English

Services will be held in a tent erected opposite the church site, corner Queen's avenue and Blanchard street, instead of the K. of P. hall as heretofore. Rev. Wenning, of Blue Hill, Neb., will assist the pastor in both morning and evening services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday school at 10 o'clock in the morning. This being the first Sunday in the tent a large attendance is desired. All are welcome. Rev. William C. Dralun, western mission secretary, pastor.

BAPTIST

First Church

Blanchard street near Pandora. Public worship today at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. B. Warnicker, B. A. of Toronto, will occupy the pulpit. The evening address will be for young people and especially to young men. Sun-schools: First, Burnside and Victoria West missions at 2:30 p. m. Ladies Philathea and men's Baraca classes at same hour. B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

Burnside.

Tennyson road. There will be three services in the mission, at 11 a. m., 2:30 and 7 o'clock p. m. The day will be specially observed as children's day. Rev. Fred Letts will occupy the pulpit. Morning topic, "The Great Magnet," and evening, "The Children for Christ." Special music by the choir assisted by members of the Sunday school. At the afternoon session, Rev. B. Warnicker, B. A. of Toronto, will give an address and members of the school will render musical exercises, recitations, etc. All friends are cordially invited to come.

Emmanuel.

Sunday services: The pastor, Rev. William Stevenson will preach on Sunday taking as his subjects: Morning, "Faith and Sight," and in the evening, "The Gospel of the Book of Jonah." Strawberry and ice cream social next Tuesday, by the Ladies Aid Society, at the lawn of Mr. Wood on Oak Bay avenue. A special collection will be taken on Sunday evening. The members of the B. Y. P. U. pay a return visit to the Tabernacle young people's meeting on Monday next when the subject to be treated will be: "Baptists Who Have Moved the World."

MISCELLANEOUS

Christian Science

Regular services are held in the Christian Science Church, 935 Pandora street Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock and testimony meetings, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for June 19th, "Is the Universe Including Man Evolved by Atomic Force?" All are welcome.

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue, at 8 p. m. Subject, "A Real Revelation." All are welcome to those meetings.

Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army Citadel, Broad street; 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; praise meeting at 7:30 p. m. Salvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by Major and Mrs. Phillips from Toronto. All are invited.

IN WHITE MAN'S WAY
INDIANS FIGHT CASE

(Continued from Page 11.)

court of law if only presented on those lines. Have you no other kind of "strong"?
A. Yes, the King is on our side. King George III. put a proclamation forth for the Indians in October, 1763, saying, "that no Indian should be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories, as not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them or any of them, their heirs, assigns, or any other persons, who have never been ceded to or purchased by any government under the King, therefore, according to the King's law they are ours still.

Q. Ah, but that proclamation gave large territory to the Hudson's Bay Company. How do you know that your lands were not handed over?
A. Our lawyer assured us that they were not.

Q. You have a lawyer then? Is he a strong one?
A. Yes, he is—the very best in Canada. He is going to win.

Q. Have you any more "strong"?
A. Yes, plenty. It has been declared by the Chief Justice of England that the "King's proclamation has the effect and operation of a statute of the Imperial Parliament." The Indian title is recognized in various Imperial statutes relating to British Columbia before the Confederation of 1867 in which our lands are referred to as "Indian Territory." The Indian title is also recognized by fourteen Indian treaties made by Sir James Douglas. Since 1763 no government of Canada has considered itself free to dispossess the Indians of their lands without agreement and compensation. Mr. Justice Gwynn in 1856 agreed that the Indians possess territorial rights akin to those asserted by Sovereign Princes—that none of their land can be alienated except by treaty made publicly between the Crown and them.

Q. How do you know all this? I'm a white man and yet I had no idea of what you are telling me—how do you know?
A. When Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada he visited British Columbia and in a speech to the legislature said:

"From my first arrival in Canada I have been very much preoccupied with the condition of the Indian population in this province. Now we must all admit that the condition of the Indian population in British Columbia is not satisfactory. . . . In Canada—before we touch an acre we make a treaty with the chiefs representing the lands we are dealing with, and having agreed upon and paid our stipulated price, often times arrived at after a great deal of haggling and difficulty, we enter into possession, but not until then do we consider that we are entitled to deal with an acre."
Q. Have you anything else to say?
A. Yes, we would ask intending settlers in our valleys to just hold off a little longer until this question has been settled. And we would plead with the government to give us a square "white man's deal" in the matter.

BURNED IN FOREST FIRE

Woman Loses Life Near Port Arthur While Husband Is Away Fighting Flames.

PORT ARTHUR, June 18.—At least one person is dead as a result of the forest fires which have been devastating this district for several days. Mrs. Christopher Evans, of O'Connor township, was smothered in the burning of her home while her husband was away with other settlers fighting the advance of the flames, believing his own place to be in no immediate danger.

Fred and H. Winslow, brothers, who lost heavily by the destruction of logs in the vicinity of Kakabeka, have not reported to any of the villages for a couple of days, and while there is no certainty they have been lost, it is feared to have been the case.

Flames are still licking up the woods and timber and endangering settlers. The heavy thunderstorm which burst over Port Arthur this morning does not seem to have been general. Though there was a heavy rainfall here there was practically none even as close as Fort William. Kakabeka district got a little, but according to telephone reports only enough to lay the dust.

Hymers section fared better, getting a copious rain which has put an end to the serious fires there, at least for a time, and has given settlers and villagers a chance to rest from labors which have been exhausting their energies for several days past.

The indications tonight are again for rain.

Freight Train Strikes Rock

PORTLAND June 18.—While rounding a curve at a high rate of speed an extra freight train on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation line struck a boulder a mile and a half east of Arlington, Ore., at 9:30 o'clock last night. Four men were injured, three of them, it is stated, being in a critical condition.

Summer Home

One and a half acres of good land, all cleared, facing on Shawnigan Lake, with two-room dwelling. For a few days we can deliver this for

\$800

Marriott & Fellows

Office Open Evenings, 8 to 9 o'clock
Phone 645 619 Trounce Avenue

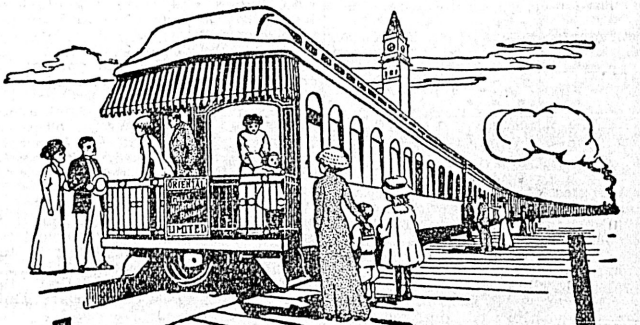
WHITE STAR—DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

Sailings from Montreal for Liverpool

| | JUNE 25 | JULY 2 |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| "Megantic" | JUNE 25 | JULY 2 |
| "Laurentic" | JULY 23 | AUG. 6 |
| Twin Screw—14,900 Tons | | Triple Screw—14,892 tons |
| From Satisfied Passenger | | |

Advise everyone to come on "Megantic" or "Laurentic". They are floating palaces and the best ever.

For berth reservations and further particulars apply to local agents or—Company's Office—619 Second Avenue, Seattle, T. H. Larke, Pass. Agent.

Eastern Trips
For Western People

Summer Tourist Round Trip fares in effect June 2, 17, 24; July 5, 22; August 3 and September 8, 1910.

SPECIAL FARES \$60 ROUND TRIP

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Kansas City. \$72.50 to Chicago; \$108.50 to New York; \$107.50 to Washington, D. C.—proportionate fares to other Eastern points.

Three Electric Lighted Trains

The Oriental Limited and Southeast Express—each an electric lighted through train to Chicago or Kansas City. The Fast Mail is another good train. All are Built for Comfort. Send for scenic folder *East Over the Mountains*, or come in and let's talk it over.

E. B. STEPHEN, General Agent, 1205 Government St.



FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

LITTLE SERMONS ON CLOTHES

By Fitzpatrick and O'Connell of the Proper

Clothes Shop

811-813 Government St., Opp. P. O.

One hears a lot of comment these days on the difficulty there is in securing enough strong, trained, reliable young men to fill the many positions open.

This is an age of youth, of keen competition, an age of specialists, of trained men, strong of character, broad of mind and high of ambition—men who are hard, fair fighters, men who do things. Since the days of the fig leaf, clothes have always been, as it were, an integral portion of man, proclaiming to the world his calling, from the black of the clergy to the stripes of the criminal. Each garb a man wears affects his social standing and unconsciously influences himself. Either elevating or degrading, clothes are the reflection of the man as he really is. Since one must wear clothes, why not strive to dress as a strong, able, forceful man. To clothe ones self in a dignified, fashionable particular manner that will command recognition in any society? The rest then is easy—merely live up to ones clothes.

Pure Tobacco All the Way

The BLACK CAT Cigarette is the aristocrat of cigarettes. It traces a pure tobacco ancestry back to the unblemished Virginia leaf used in England—where, whatever is made—be it Dreads-noughts or cigarettes, is made to perfection.

Some cigarette makers in this and other countries find it necessary to add sweetening material to their goods, but the pure, fragrant leaf of the BLACK CAT product needs no embellishment or adulterant. In addition to the scrupulous care for purity constantly exercised by the makers, users of BLACK CAT Cigarettes are doubly safeguarded by the English law which prohibits the introduction of foreign substances into cigarettes.

BLACK CAT Cigarettes are made under the scrutiny of a Government inspector; and therefore the delighted smoker of BLACK CAT Cigarettes knows that his cigarettes have been pronounced pure by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE TEST OF PURITY

Light any Virginia Cigarette at any price; then light a "BLACK CAT." Smoke from each alternately, exhaling the smoke through the nose. You will immediately "feel" that there is a difference.

Made in two strengths,
MILD AND MEDIUM

10 for 10 cents

Black Cat Cigarettes

HENNESSY BRANDY

in a shop window is the strongest argument for dealing there.

Look for the White and Gold Label

White
for
Purity



Gold
for
Quality

Hennessy's Brandy is the standard the world over. A dealer who displays Hennessy's Brandy shows he is a keen judge of quality. As he handles the finest Brandy, it is only natural that you would regard his other goods as of the same high grade.

If any article can establish a dealer's reputation for selling only fine quality goods, HENNESSY'S BRANDY in the windows and on the shelves will do it.

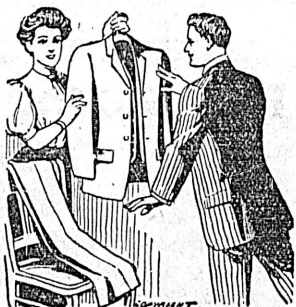
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Modern Methods

and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.



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844 Fort St.

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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....

2nd Friday
Barbers..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Brewers..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters and Joiners..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Cigar-makers..... 1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers..... 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers..... 1st Monday
Hatters..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Laundry Workers..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods..... 1st Monday, at 3 p. m.
Longshoremen..... Every Monday
Letter Carriers..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Musicians..... 2nd Wednesday
Painters..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Printers..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Pressmen..... 2nd Monday
Sheet Metal Workers..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees..... 1st Tuesday 2 p. m., 3rd Tuesday 3 p. m.
Stenographers..... Last Monday
Tailors..... 1st Monday
Typographical..... Last Sunday
U. & L. Council..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees..... 1st Sunday
Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The

Street railway employees at London, Ont., have received an increase.

Journemen tailors at St. Hyacinthe, Que., have been granted an increase of approximately \$1 per week on piece work.

Electrical workers at Brantford, Ont., had their wages increased from twenty-two and one half cents to twenty-five cents per hour.

Waitresses at Ottawa had their wages increased \$3 per month, the new rate being \$3.75 per week with board and lodging.

A number of freight-handlers of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages advanced one per cent per hour.

Pattern makers at Peterborough and Port Hope, Ont., have had their wages increased from twenty-seven and one-half to thirty cents per hour.

Stokers in the employ of the Ottawa Gas Company have received an ad-

vance from \$15 to \$16 per week of seventy-seven hours.

By an agreement which has taken effect at London, Ont., coatmakers have received a twelve per cent increase in piece work prices; the increase amounts to about \$3 per week.

Plumbers and steamfitters in New Westminster have obtained an increase of twelve and one-half cents per hour, namely from \$22.00 to \$27.50 per week of forty-four hours.

Millmen at St. John, N. B. have received a ten per cent increase in wages, namely from a scale of \$135-\$2.00 per nine hour day, to one of \$142-\$2.20. The increase was granted after a strike.

Foundry employees at Waterloo, Ont., have obtained an increase in wages, and laborers in the employ of the Hamilton, Ont. Iron and Steel Company have had their wages increased by from five to ten per cent.

A draft of \$5,000 from the English miners has been received by the New South Wales Northern Miners' Federation, and also \$5,000 from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (Eng.).

In the past five years the International Typographical Union has reduced the working hours of its members to a greater extent than any other labor organization in the world.

An agreement has been reached at Port William, Ont., by which grain trimmers will be paid a flat wage ranging from fifty to sixty-five cents per 1,000 bushels. The agreement is to be effective for three years.

Conductors and motormen in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company have received an increase of one-half cent per hour in the case of first and second year men, and one and one-half cents per hour in the case of men over two years in the service.

Corporation teamsters at Ottawa have obtained an increase from \$4.32 to \$4.50 in the rate per nine-hour day for man and team. The rate for men with horses and carts (twenty-five) was increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per nine-hour day.

At Lethbridge, B. C., a general increase in wages of employees in the building trades has been granted. The classes affected included bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, lathers, plasterers' laborers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, hod carriers and general laborers.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek and breakfast food fame, brought suit against the Typographical Journal for \$50,000 damages on May 14th in Indianapolis. He alleges libel by the publication of an article that the products of the Post concern are adulterated.

The Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., composed of Italians, have declared a strike to raise their wages to 25 cents per hour. It has a membership of 4,000. The union was organized three years ago and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation of Manchester, Eng., has ordered a cut of 5 per cent in the wages of operatives. It is believed that the operatives, who are already suffering from the effects of the curtailment in work, will take drastic action to fight the proposed reduction.

Progress in the co-operative movement in Great Britain continues phenomenal. There are now 1561 companies with 2,585,293 members, a share capital of \$170,000,000, an annual trade of \$450,000,000, and a profit of \$80,000,000. The profits of retail societies mainly, if not wholly, in manufacturing districts account for \$50,000,000 of the total profits.

Eight thousand union men working on the Panama canal may strike if their demands for increases of 20 per cent pay are not granted by the government. The unionists are paid by the hour, while the other employees are paid regular salaries, and are allowed a month's vacation on pay. The unionists demand an increase of the hourly scale. If, however, a vacation on pay is granted, the union men, it is expected that demands will be withdrawn.

For the first time in the United States, a plan was instituted by the employees of the Newlander cigar factory, Chicago, Ill., by which a reader is employed for the education and enlightenment of the workers. The scheme is supported by the proprietor of the factory. In the morning, the reader, seated on a raised dais, reads newspapers and, in the afternoon, works on literature and sociology.

Almost a million women in the United States are either farmers or farm workers. Thanks to the popularity of the homestead in the west and to a belated appreciation of agriculture as a field for women's industry, this number is rapidly increasing. The United States, however, has not gone so far in this respect as England. There in the dairy sections women have entire control of the herds. In France nearly 3,000,000 women are engaged in farm work.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State will be held in Poughkeepsie, July 5, 6, and 7, 1910. Each year the sessions of the council are held in different parts of the state where it is believed the delegates can render most assistance to the printing trade unions. In meeting this year at Poughkeepsie it is for the purpose of assisting the several trade organizations along the Hudson river. Every local organization of the printing crafts in the Empire state is urged to send delegates to this convention.

The following is the schedule of the Vancouver Shinglers' Union: Roofs, plain, per M, \$1.00. Roofs, over half pitch, \$1.25; re-shingling, plain, per sq, \$1.75 up; hips, ridges, valleys and freeze 3c per lineal foot, extra; fancy hips and ridges flashed valleys extra; shed dormers, extra, 50c; tight sheeted roofs, 25c per M, extra; side shingling to be done by the square, openings to be measured in as solid, \$1.75 per square; for using paper on roof or sides 10c extra; openings between columns to be measured as two separate walls; fancy shingling towers and

circular work by the hour; returns No. 2 shingles—by window tops, etc., extra; all day work, 75c per hour; roofs over 27 ft. to eaves 10c per M, extra; nails over 1 1/8 in. 5c extra.

Demanding an eight-hour day, increased pay, and a limitation in the number of apprentices, the machinists engaged in the different machine shops in the city and Esquimalt have gone on strike. Among the firms affected are the B. C. Marine Railway Company, the Victoria Machinery Depot, the Ramsey Machine shops, the Marine Iron Works and the other machine shops in the city. So far no conference looking towards a settlement has been held between the masters and the men. The men are asking for 45 cents an hour and an 8-hour day. San Francisco is already getting this, and all the other cities on the coast are united in demanding the same scale. About sixty men are out here.

The formal agreement ending the strike of the steamfitters and helpers, which began nineteen weeks ago in New York, was signed May 13. The steamfitters will return to work at the old pay of \$5 a day, with the privilege of asking for city advance at the end of this year no amount being specified. The helpers go back to work at their old wages of \$3 a day. The agreement, which expires January 1, 1913, provides that all disputes must be settled by a plan of arbitration which is favored by a majority of the employers and the building trade unions.

Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, last week signed the Morrill bill to regulate advertisements and solicitations for employees during strikes, lockouts or other labor disputes. The bill provides that if an employer during a strike or lockout publicly advertises for employees by himself or his agents, or solicits persons to work for him to fill the places of the strikers, he shall explicitly mention in such advertisement or solicitation that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists. The new law carries with it a penalty of \$100 maximum for each violation of its provisions, and took effect May 25.

The United Garment Workers are booming their label and using every endeavor to have the same in every store in the city of Seattle. Their meetings are well attended and new members are being taken in almost as fast as new help is hired in the factories. At a meeting recently held six new members were taken in and there are more applications pending. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a dance in the near future, and, judging from those that have been held in the past, a good time can be guaranteed every one attending. Members of other unions are invited to be present.

The United Mine Workers at their international convention adopted a resolution that "if any international district, subdistrict or local union officer be seen in a state of public intoxication while on duty he shall upon conviction be removed from said office at once by the officers or union having proper jurisdiction over the officers." This discipline was extended to any organizer, agent or appointee in the employ or working for

any branch of the organization. At the Illinois state convention of miners its president John H. Walker, said: "I hate drink, and the liquor sellers know I hate it."

Union labor is here to stay because it is a necessity—not for the working people alone, but for the whole of humanity says the Labor Argus. There never has been a time when there was not some form of labor unions—there never will be. But in the history of man there has not been a time when unions of labor were so necessary to the welfare of every one as today. It is the obstacle standing firmly in the way of organized greed. Remove it and the time would be short until real oppression would be felt. Revolutions would follow. Bread riots of the old country would pale into insignificance compared with the trouble we would have in America. Destroy the labor unions and in less than three months wages would be reduced one-fourth and in six months one-half. Merchants would close their doors, those who do not deal in the actual necessities of life. Wealth would be concentrated in the hands of a few and real slavery would result—then revolutions, anarchy. Perhaps some day the whole people will appreciate organized labor at its full worth. God speed the day when all of its members may do so.

A German official report, based on coal mines employing a total of 335,358 persons in 1908, and \$34,143 in 1909, gives the average daily wages at \$1.06 for the last quarter of 1908. By classes of workers the average daily wages in 1908 were \$1.23 for miners, who formed 49.5 per cent of the total; \$3.5c for underground laborers (27.9 per cent); \$1.5c for surface workers (19 per cent); and 31 c for boys, who were 3.6 per cent of the total number. The average time worked in the quarter was 77 days.

Unions and the Cost of Living
A correspondent asks the "Labor Clarion" to express "in as plain and simple black and white as possible" the relation of high wages to the increased cost of living. There are some who claim that all the present economic ills are due to the actions of trade unions in raising their wage scales and decreasing their hours of labor. These critics it will be generally conceded, are doing their best to place the blame where the "wish is father of the thought."

The organized workers of the country are in a pronounced minority. There is no doubt of that. Therefore, in the first place it must be admitted that it is absolutely impossible for unions to be responsible for the general increase applying to every commodity, for the good and sufficient reason that in so many lines of industry men and women are without unions.

Bradstreet's (the recognized authority in the United States) index of commodity prices touched the highest point of record on January 1, 1910. There has been an increase of 11.7 per cent on an average since January 1, 1909, and an increase of 61 per cent since July 1, 1896.

One of the latest bulletins of the Department of Commerce and Labor refers to the "annual per capita cost of the necessities of daily consumption." It rose from \$74.31 in 1876 to \$107.28 in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent higher in

1906 than ten years before. What one calls raw commodities are 50 per cent higher. All commodities averaged 35.4 per cent increase.

The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. In 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were \$9.1 per cent higher than in 1896, while, as has been stated, the increase in the cost of commodities was 35 per cent. Wages increased 3.9 per cent in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities for the same period increased 5.9 per cent. So much for official figures. They are quoted briefly to show that wages have failed to keep within sight of increased living expenses, and that therefore trade unions cannot be charged with aiding in the outrages that have aroused the public.

The average wage, even in callings that are unionized, is surprisingly low. Government statistics prove this to be the case. There are exceptions to this rule, but they merely prove the fact. The members of the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, the majority of trade unionists in the city average a little over three dollars a day, with intermittent work. This gives an example, right at the door, of the fallacy of the charge of union responsibility for high living, for a wage received in a city like San Francisco averaging below three dollars a day (figuring actual working time) affords but slight compensation for the bread winner to pay rent, clothe, feed and educate his family.

DEMENTED MAN'S DANGEROUS ANTICS

Turns Smoking Compartment on Train Into Miniature Fort—Captured by Police After Violent Struggle

PARIS, June 18.—Passengers in a train from Douai to Amiens have met with an extraordinary adventure. Among their fellow-travellers was an elderly landowner, hailing from the Elconde, who promptly took possession of a smoking compartment and insisted on keeping it for himself. At first he urged his claim in a fairly polite manner, but he finally had recourse to forcible arguments, brandishing a revolver whenever anyone came his way, and tugging in the intervals at the alarm bell with all his might. When the train reached Amiens this eccentric person refused to alight. The stationmaster remonstrated, but in vain. The queer individual had converted the compartment into a miniature fort. He had lowered the window curtains and stuffed sticks and umbrellas into the handles of the doors so that they could not turn, and every moment the muzzle of the revolver was pointed in one direction or another.

Here was a pretty predicament for the poor stationmaster. But he proved equal to the occasion. He had the car detached from the train and shunted, and as it drew up alongside of a reservoir he brought a hose into re-

quisition, and when the windows of the compartment were broken the rebellious traveler was treated to a veritable deluge. At first he tried to protect himself with the cushions, but they were soon saturated, and as he crouched in a corner policemen tried to effect an entrance. Even then their man declined to surrender. He showed fight, hitting one of them full in the face with a well-directed blow, and biting another in the hand as he caught him by the collar. Finally the lunatic, for such he was ascertained to be, though he had already proved it sufficiently by demonstration, was overpowered and conveyed to the hospital. This exciting adventure created a considerable sensation at Amiens, and the unhappy man's fellow travelers are congratulating themselves on having got off so cheaply.

FOREST BRIGANDS

Latest Victim to Be Robbed and Beaten in Outskirts of Paris

PARIS, June 18.—The Bols de Vincennes is rapidly acquiring as evil a reputation as was that of the Forest of Ponds in the older time. The latest victim is a resident in Paris, who owns in the neighborhood of the wood a house which was seriously damaged by the floods. He put in a claim for compensation and having received an intimation from the municipality that it would be granted to him out of the money voted by parliament, he proceeded to the local Mairie and was walking thence through the Bols de Vincennes with a fairly substantial sum on him to his country house, when three men suddenly darted out of a thicket and pounced on him. As he happens to be unusually strong he soon got the better of these, whereupon they made several calls with a whistle and presently a dozen newcomers appeared on the scene. The poor man was beaten within an inch of his life, and was then dragged to a tree, to which he was bound, his assailants crying, "If you call out we will kill you." They set to work to strip him of all the valuables that he had upon him—a handsome watch and chain and two or three rings to begin with, and then, last but not least, quite a collection of banknotes, after which they decamped. Their unlucky victim writhed and wriggled, and finally, after several hours, he succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds. The police are looking out for the brigands but apparently with every prospect of failure. It seems that on his way from the Mairie to his villa, the poor man had made a little halt at a fair, and on taking out his pocket book to pay for some trifle that had caught his fancy, had imprudently revealed the precious treasure to view.

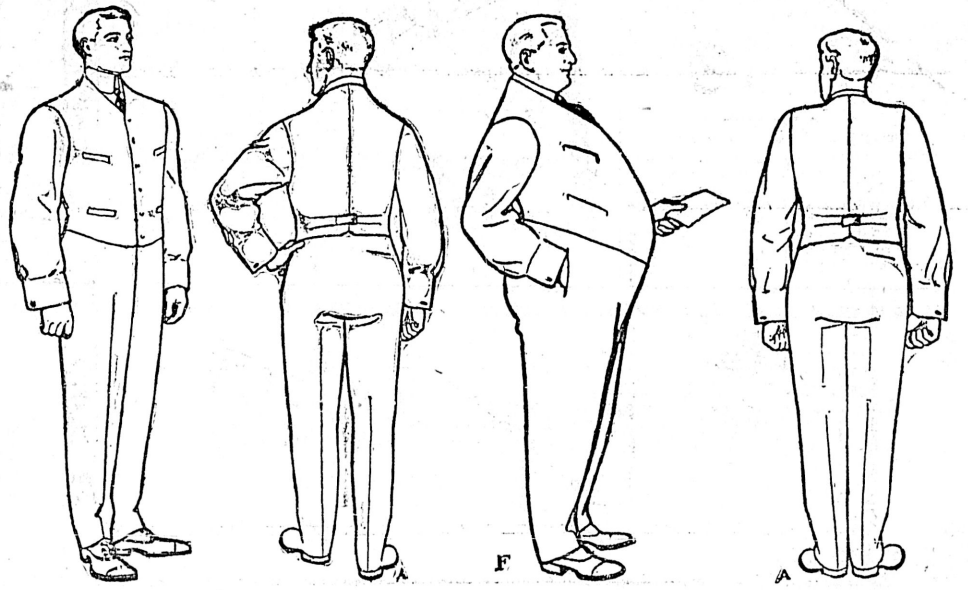
Irish Language Movement

DUBLIN, June 18.—The Roscommon county council has agreed to levy a penny rate for the purpose of encouraging the teaching of the Irish language in the new university. Mr. Fitzgibbon, who proposed the resolution, said the Irish language was killed by persecution, and they were perfectly justified in using compulsion to re-establish it.

Society of Friends

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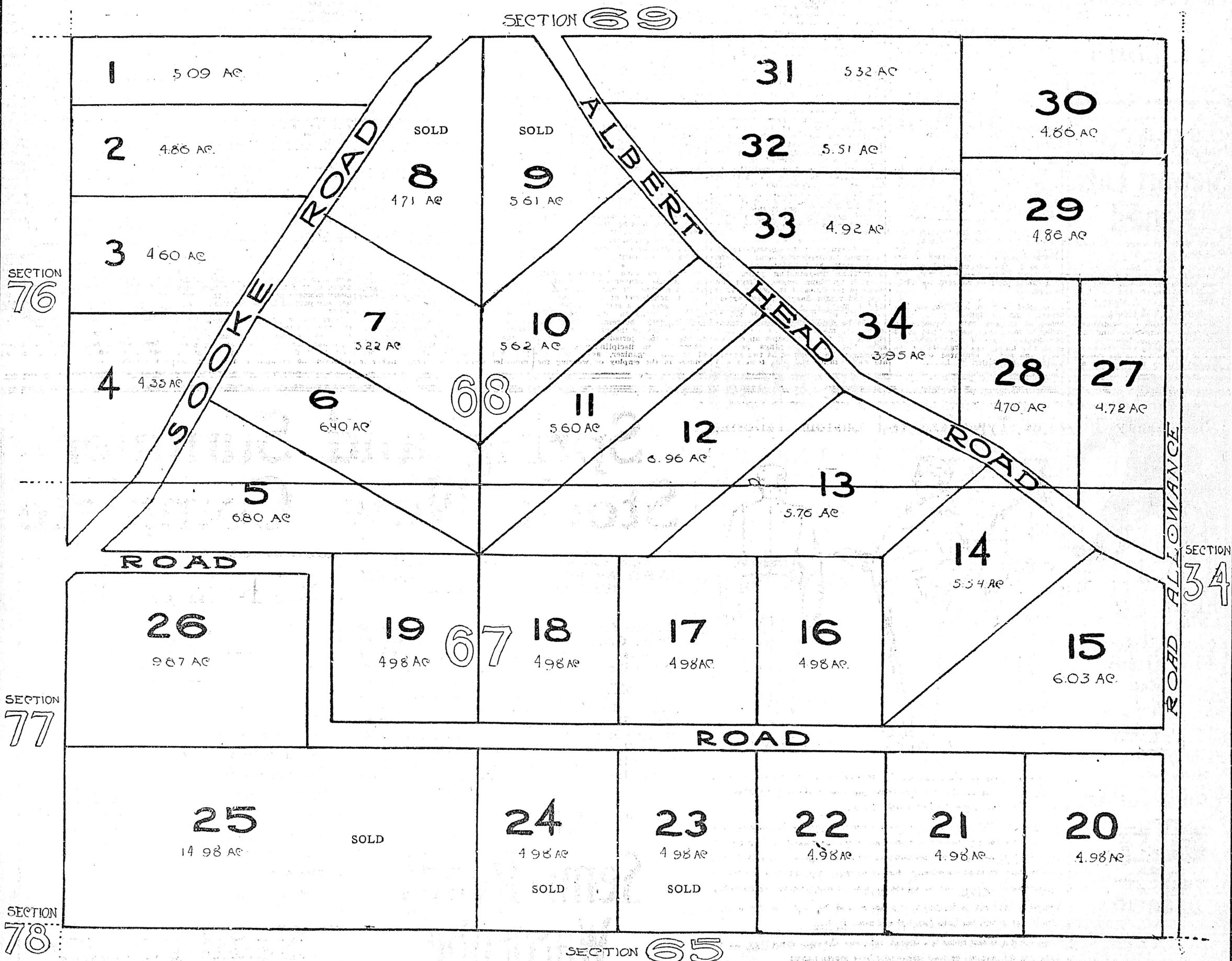
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which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Havestock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

AGAIN CONSIDER FORT STREET WORK

City Council Will Deal With Requisition of Owners at Tomorrow Night's Meeting Local Improvement Works

Tomorrow night the city council will again take up the question of the improvement of Fort street. A resolution will be submitted that the council shall carry out the requisition of the owners as recently submitted which asks that the work of widening be assessed for on the basis of the assessable value, the cost of laying the pavement, sidewalks, lateral connections, etc., being charged for on the frontage basis. At the meeting held last Monday evening where at a large number of owners met the council, it was decided that the requisition as then submitted should be generally circulated among the owners and later submitted to the council, when, if sufficiently signed, the regular steps in advancing local improvement works could be undertaken.

A large number of local improvement works will come up for consideration. Among them will be the grading, draining and paving with asphalt Queen's avenue from Quadra street to Cook street, and the construction of permanent walks on the north side from Quadra street to Chambers street, and on the south side from Vancouver street to Chambers street, with a curb along the north side of North Ward Park, the owners to pay four-fifths of the cost; the paving of Fernwood Road from Fort street to Gladstone street with asphalt with gutters on both sides, the owners to pay four fifths of the cost; and certain works of local improvement on Richmond Road, Douglas street, Duchess street and Col-linson street.

The by-law which will be submitted to the ratepayers in the near future to authorize the use of the city property at Spring Ridge as a site for the proposed new High School will be introduced.

HAIL AGED EMPEROR

Franz Joseph's Tour of Bosnia Aroused Enthusiasm of the People

VIENNA, June 18.—Messages from Sarajevo, Bosnia, says that Emperor Franz Josef is meeting with a fine reception in his tour of Bosnia. His Majesty is far from showing any signs of fatigue. He is remarkably fresh and manifests vivid interest in everything concerning his new subjects. Despite the dismay of the court officials, the emperor in the most democratic fashion walks among the jubilant crowds and speaks with the people without the least ceremony. As may be imagined, their enthusiasm has been doubled thereby.

A touching incident is related of the emperor's visit to the monument at Visoko, erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Bosnian war of 1878. He spent some minutes before the monument with uncovered head in silent prayer. Then he stooped and plucked a single wild flower and laid it on the stone which covers the last resting-place of so many brave soldiers.

The heads of each creed were invited with the ministers and their suite to a state banquet at the Konak. The equal treatment of all creeds has made an excellent impression.

Costly Practical Joke

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Much hilarity has been caused in official circles by a practical joke played on one of the Russian provincial Governors by a subordinate. The Governor, an excellent and amiable man, detested his work and invariably refrained from reading the various documents and correspondence he signed. Among his correspondence recently was a letter to the Premier, M. Stolypin, which had been drafted by a waggish subordinate. The Premier was not a little astonished to read that the Governor declared that his official business was silly work. The Governor was not, the letter with His Excellency's signature said, in the least interested in the development of the province and never read the official documents. His Excellency strongly advised M. Stolypin to follow his example and to devote himself to playing bridge, which is more interesting than stupid politics. M. Stolypin's reply was to telegraph to the Governor asking him to resign.

HIGHWAYMAN'S VICTIM

Italian in Act of Complying With Order to Give Up Money Slain

MILAN, June 18.—Two highwaymen held up a carter named Carlini with loaded pistols at Rossiglioni, near Genoa, uttering the hackneyed formula, "Your money or your life." Carlini, a young man of 27, overcome with dread, was in the act of handing over \$100 he happened to have on his person, when one of the ruffians drew a long stiletto and plunged it deep in his back.

Carlini expired in a few minutes, and the two brigands fled to take refuge in the Apennines. They had been, however, closely scanned by the murdered man's companion, a boy of 13, who was crouching under the hay on the two-horse wagon, and had eluded the assassin's notice.

A military detachment has been sent to scour the mountain fastnesses, with orders to bring in the miscreants alive or dead.

INSURANCE INQUIRY BROUGHT TO CLOSE

(Continued from Page 3.)

would not affect the fixing of rates. The interest, rate, etc., could be obtained from the different plans and specifications.

The new bill suggested four main provisions, as follows: First, the question of the companies making deposits, second, government inspection of companies before they registered, and during the time they held licenses; third, official inquiries into fire losses; and, fourth, the appointment of a government official to act as fire marshal.

Proceeding to elaborate on these

provisions, he stated that he could not see why a country should be open for the operations of outside companies unless vice versa privileges were accorded to the country in question. The clause dealing with deposits would act as a safeguard against extra heavy loss. Such deposits could be administered by the finance minister, who, in the case of a heavy fire loss, could distribute the money to those wanting immediate relief. Another feature was that only a company financially strong would come to the province and put up a \$30,000 deposit. Under the present system there was absolutely no protection. Companies were allowed to operate in British Columbia without putting up any deposit whatever.

As to the government inspection of companies, that would prove a very useful provision. Under suspicious circumstances the government could require a company to show a cause for the nature of its operations. A good company would have no difficulty establishing its reputation, while in the case of a bad company its license could be cancelled.

Figures regarding the fire waste showed that it ran into an appalling sum of money. There were suspicious surroundings connected with 45 per cent. of the fires which occurred. If, after a conflagration, there was a government inquiry its moral effect would be very great. The appointment of a fire marshal as an adjuster was an idea which should be carried out.

System Not Effete

A number of witnesses had stated that the system of inspection at present carried out here was effete, as compared with the system in vogue on the other side of the line. This was untrue. Mr. Bodwell in this connection quoted a number of figures to bear out his contention. In the evidence everyone had spoken favorably of the board of underwriters. This board kept up a thorough system of investigation. The National Fire Protection Association was a branch of the board. The underwriters had in their possession knowledge of the latest devices for minimizing the loss by fire.

Chairman Lennie here interposed by saying that the good work of the underwriters was generally conceded, but it was said that they existed for the purpose of controlling and raising rates.

Mr. Bodwell, replying, said that the rates were based on an absolutely scientific principle.

That might be, was the response of the chairman, but as far as he could gather there seemed to be some difficulty about their application.

Mr. Bodwell stated that it was impossible to have a uniform rate if it were based on one experience. The rate had to be decided on the aggregate of the experiences of the cities and towns all over the continent. It was impossible to make a rate in one town. The rates on the Pacific Coast were determined by experiences col-

lated from Mexico to Alaska, from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains. In an individual experience there might appear to be a wrong rate. But it was not wrong. It was based upon a universal experience. If it were not based in this way, companies would have to go out of business. Companies had rates which would enable them to do business all over the continent. There were special risks divided into different classes. The profits were accumulative by the intelligent application of underwriters' risks. The rate must be based on the underwriters' risks. Underwriting returns were the only methods from which the companies could determine their rates. These returns must be spread over a long experience. It was only possible to establish a rate by the aggregate of a large experience over a large territory. Under the present rates there were no large profits in underwriting risks. According to the evidence submitted, the attack on the rates had failed entirely.

It was stated that the Act would hurt the small companies. His answer to that was that there was no necessity for small companies. Other lines for the investment of small capital could be found. There was as little reason for a small company operating in insurance as there was for the establishment of a weak bank. The deposit of \$30,000 would keep small companies from operating. Mr. Bodwell here quoted illustrations of small companies operating, and showed that they rarely had sufficient capital to cover the risks they took. He deduced therefrom no reason for their existence. They were, he said, at the best forlorn hopes, and should be legislated out of existence.

It had been suggested that the premium tax was an income tax, but this was not the case. It was a tax on the insurance business. The principle of all taxation was one of relative equality. Therefore it was illogical to tax one part of the insurance business without taxing all. He was quite ready to concede that there should be no taxation of insurance companies, but if there was, it should be equally distributed.

The bill, Chairman Lennie said, as he read it, was a means of imposing taxation on outside companies.

Such an argument, was Mr. Bodwell's reply, was a fallacious one. It was purely an insurance tax, and if one set of companies paid it, all should pay. Illustrating his point, he said that if all flour purchased in B.C. were taxed it wouldn't matter where it came from, it would be taxed just the same.

Chairman Lennie, in closing the public sessions of the commission said he and his colleagues were greatly indebted to Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. J. J. Shalleross for the valuable information which they had given. There was a mass of material to go through and the report of the commission would probably not be ready for a couple of months' time. The commission then adjourned.

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535 FORT STREET

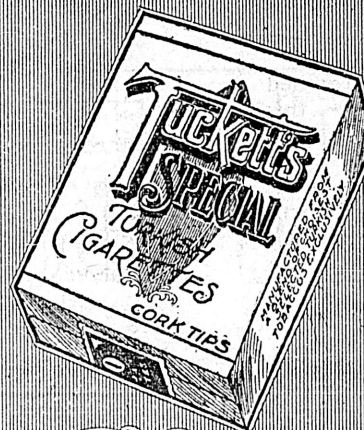
Tuckett's

The Smoke for the Epicurean Smoker

If, by any chance, the earth in Turkey could be made to produce better tobacco than is now grown in that land's most favored districts—

Then it might be possible to produce a better cigarette than "TUCKETT'S SPECIAL"

But at present there is no better tobacco grown than the leaves put into these cigarettes—nor is it possible to blend with greater skill and care than that employed in their making.



Cigarettes

COATES' PLYMOUTH GIN

Remember that name when next you want a real dry gin rickey—an appetising cocktail—

has the pleasing dry tang, without a hint of oiliness, that only master distillers can put into gin. No wonder! The Black Friars' Distillery have been making Coates' Plymouth Gin supreme ever since 1793!

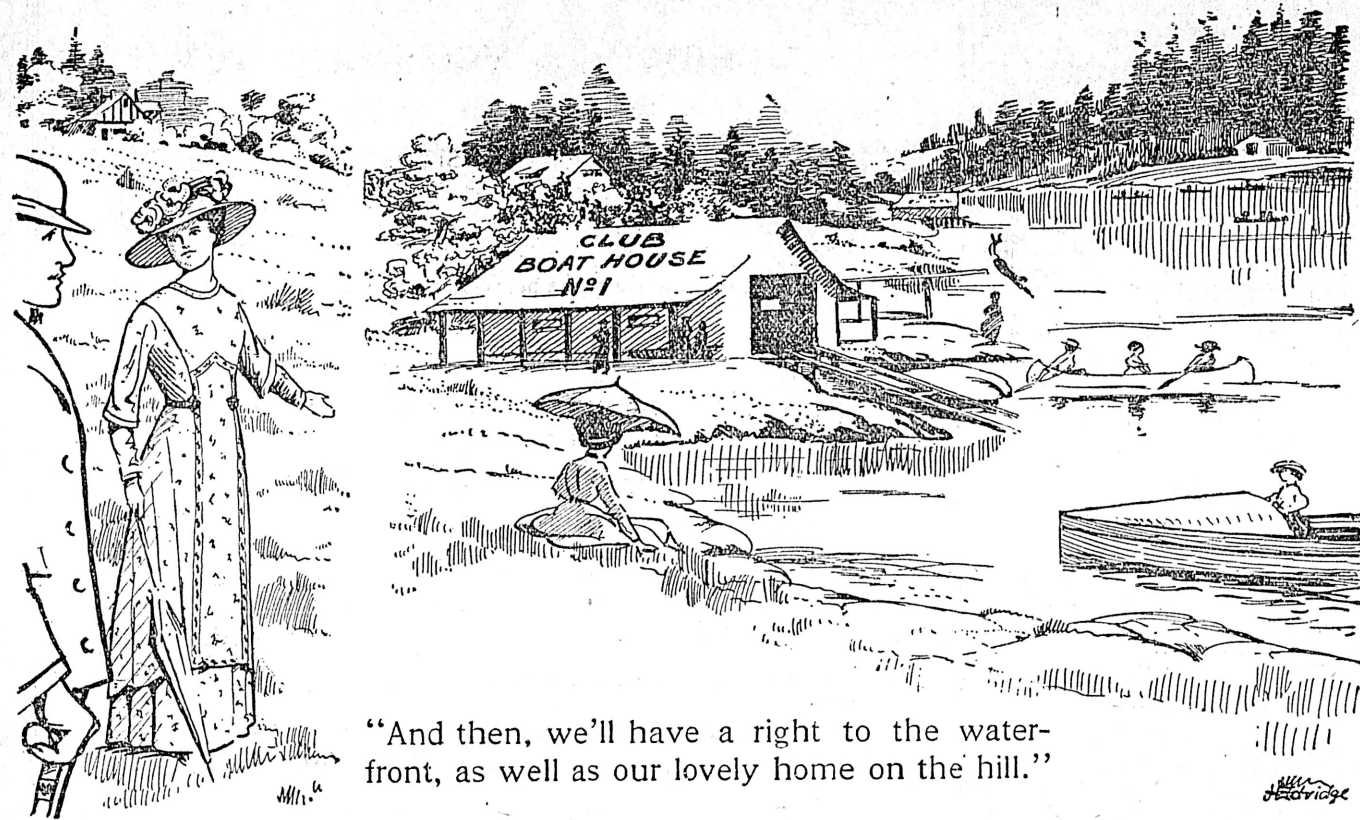
No other gin is in the same class.

Imported in bottles, only; and the Black Friar is on the label. That's your warrant of quality.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., Limited, D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto, Export Agents, Sole Canadian Agent.



You Get More Than You Pay For



"And then, we'll have a right to the waterfront, as well as our lovely home on the hill."

When You Buy a Homesite in the Ker Addition of

GORGE VIEW PARK

Besides Your Lot---Reasonably Priced---You Get Inalienable Rights in the Waterfront

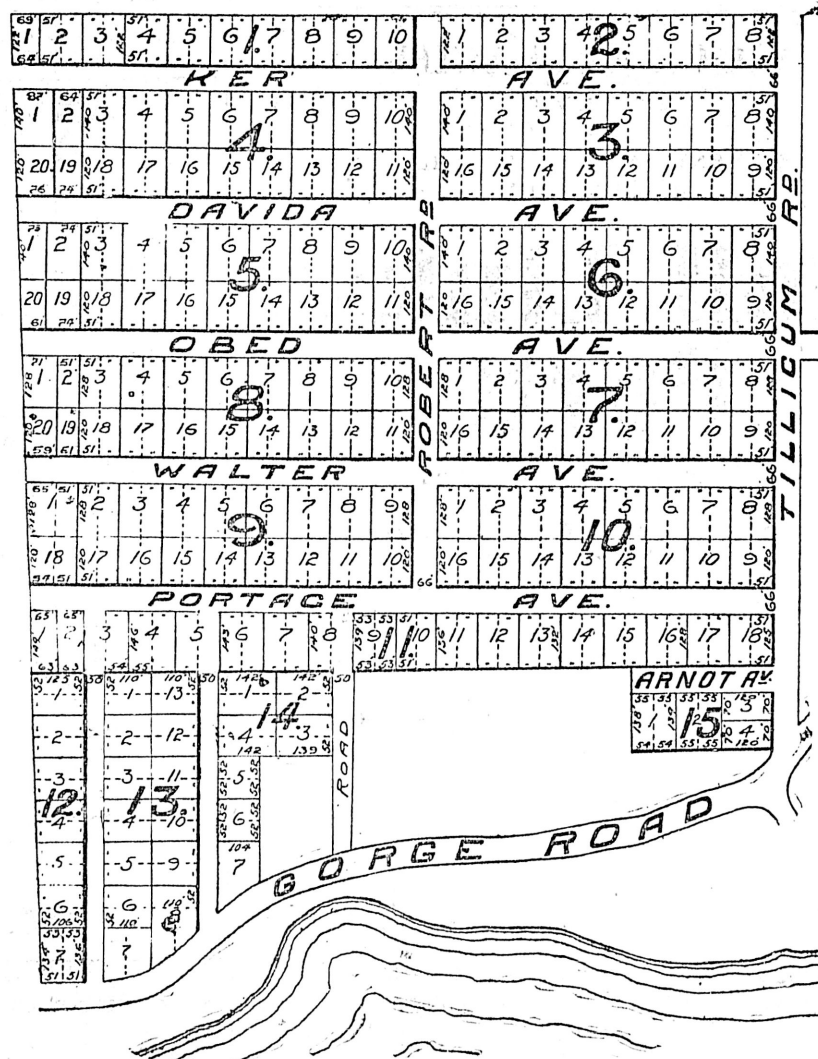
Description

Beginning at a point just across the Gorge Bridge, at the terminus of the Gorge car line, the property extends along the Tillicum and Gorge roads, as shown in the cut herewith. It consists almost entirely of rolling meadow land, with three or four beautiful groves of oak and fir. The soil is perfectly adapted to fruit growing and strawberry culture, as a visit to any neighboring garden will attest. The land being cleared and cultivated, there is nothing to prevent the making of gardens immediately.

Blocks 12, 13 and 14 are on a slope crowned by a charming grove. From every part of this slope an extended view of the waters of the Arm is obtained. Sheltered from the wind, convenient to the car line and waterfront, these lots will be the first choice of many buyers on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

PRIZES

In underpriced lots are purposely hung up in every block. The first to the tape gets them. This is no handicap race. If you can not be there yourself, send the boy.



Sale Plan

No lots will be sold before Monday morning at ten o'clock. Many buyers have already offered us deposits, but our answer to them all has been: "Be at the office on the property, just across the Gorge bridge, at ten o'clock Monday morning. First come, first served."

Most of the streets are already graded. Sign posts clearly designate the street lines and the surveyors' stakes will enable anyone to find any desired lot without the slightest difficulty. Plans and price lists may be had on application, and with these in hand it will be an easy matter to pick out some of the attractive bargains PURPOSELY left open in every block.

All sales made during Monday will pass through the office on the property, but deposits, subject to immediate confirmation, will be accepted at our downtown offices.

WHERE?

Temporary
Office:
Just
Across
The
Gorge
Bridge

Prices

\$250
and up
per
50-Foot
Lot

L. W. BICK
1104 Broad Street

AND

HEISTERMAN, FORMAN & Co
1207 Government St.

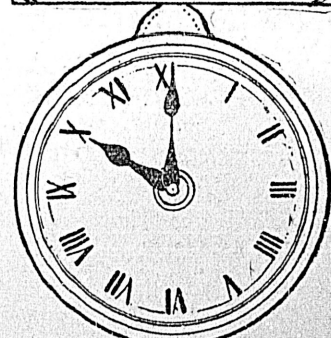
OPEN EVENINGS

Terms

One-Quarter
Cash.
Balance
1, 2, 3 Years
6 Per Cent.

WHEN?

**JUNE
MONDAY
20**



If paid in advance

The Daily Colonist

will be delivered by carrier at

**FIFTY CENTS
PER MONTH**

If paid after the tenth day of the month sixty cents

An early and efficient service is
guaranteed.

If the paper is not delivered tele-
phone 11.

The news every morning at fifty
cents per month.

The Sunday magazine section is in-
teresting, and alone well worth
the monthly subscription.

If you are not a subscriber and
wish the paper delivered—
telephone 11.

Yearly - - - \$6

Half-Yearly \$3

Quarterly \$1.50

The Victoria Transfer Company

Horses For Sale

We have horses of all classes for sale and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

Cabs Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

Victorias If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Furniture Trucks Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are—By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per hour.

Baggage and Express In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggage-master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

Express and General Drayage We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

Livery Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

Teams We are prepared to supply teams for Half a Day at \$5.00, excepting Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, \$7.50. For long distances, the office will furnish particulars.

Boarders We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—Per month, \$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

TELEPHONE **129** TELEPHONE
Open Day and Night

THE LOCAL MARKETS

| Flour. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Royal Household, a bag | 1.30 |
| Lake of the Woods, a bag | 1.30 |
| Royal Standard, a bag | 1.30 |
| Wild Rose, a bag | 1.30 |
| Robin Hood, per sack | 2.00 |
| Calgary, a bag | 1.75 |
| Snowflake, a bag | 1.85 |
| Drifted Snow, per sack | 1.75 |
| Three Star, per sack | 1.80 |
| Mollet's Best, per bag | 1.85 |
| Feedstuffs. | |
| Bran, per 100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Shorts, per 100 lbs. | 1.60 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs. | 1.75 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. | 2.25 |
| Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. | 1.75 |
| Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. | 1.85 |
| Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. | 2.00 |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. | 2.25 |
| Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. | 2.25 |
| Hay, Fraser River, per ton | 23.00@25.00 |
| Hay, prairie | 19.00 |
| Eggs. | |
| Fresh Island, per dozen | 35 |
| Eastern Eggs, per dozen | 30 |
| Cheese. | |
| Canadian, per lb. | 20 |
| Neufchatel, each | 10 |
| Cream, local, each | 10 |
| Butter. | |
| Alberta, per lb. | 35 |
| Best Dairy | 35@30 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | 45 |
| Cowichan Creamery, per lb. | 45 |
| Comox Creamery, per lb. | 40 |
| Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb. | 45 |
| Meats. | |
| Beef, per lb. | .08@.20 |
| Mutton, per lb. | .15@.30 |
| Mutton, Australian | .15@.20 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb. | .15@.20 |
| Geese, dressed, per lb. | .20@.24 |
| Chickens, per lb. | .25@.30 |
| Chickens, per lb., live weight | .12@.15 |
| Ducks, dressed, per lb. | .20@.25 |
| Hams, per lb. | .18@.25 |
| Pork | .15@.20 |
| Fruit. | |
| Figs, table, per lb. | .35 |
| Lemons, per dozen | 30 |
| Oranges, Naval | 30@50 |
| Bananas | 35@40 |
| Apples, 3 lbs. | 25 |
| Rhubarb, per lb. | 3 |
| Asparagus, (local) 2 lbs. | .12@.25 |
| Green Peas, 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Spinach, 5 lbs. | 25 |
| Apples, per box | 2.50@3.50 |
| Grape Fruit, (Cal.) | .15@.12½ |
| Grape fruit (Florida) | .15 |
| Strawberries (Cal.) box | 20 |
| Vegetables. | |
| Onions, 6 lbs. for | 25 |
| Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. | 25 |
| Beets, per lb. | .02 |
| Carrots, per lb. | .02 |
| Onions (Australian) 3 lbs. | 25 |
| Tomatoes (Florida), per lb. | .25 |
| Artichokes, (Globe), each | .10 |
| Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb. | 3 |
| Parsley, per bunch | .05 |
| Celery, per bunch | .10 |
| Cucumbers | .25 |
| Potatoes, local, per sack | 1.00 |
| Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack | 2.00 |
| Potatoes, new, per lb. | .15 |
| Cauliflower, each | .20 |
| Cabbage, new, per lb. | .04 |
| Lettuce, each | .10 |
| Garlic, per lb. | .20 |

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

| (Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.) | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Stock— | Bid. Asked. |
| Alberta Canadian Oil | 10 |
| Amer. Canadian Oil | 10 |
| Can. Northwest Oil | 25 |
| Alberta Coal and Coke | .03 |
| Diamond Vale C. and C. | .06½ |
| International C. and C. | .67 |
| Nicola Valley C. and C. | .70 |
| Royal Collieries | .20 |
| West. Coal and Coke | .175.00 |
| B. C. Perm. Loan | 135.00 |
| Dominion Trust Co. | 95.00 |
| Gt. West. Permanent | 114.00 |
| Pacific Whaling com. | 42.00 |
| St. Whaling pfd. | 65.00 |
| Stewart Land | 28.00 |
| S. A. Scrip | 700.00 |
| Bitter Creek | .72 |
| Bear River Canon | .32 |
| Main Reef | .35 |
| O. K. Fraction | .28 |
| Portland Canal | .305½ |
| Portland Wonder | .27 |
| Red Cliffs | 1.70 |
| Red Cliffs Extension | .10 |
| Stewart M. and D. | 6.10 |
| Van. Portland Canals | .90 |
| Nugget Gold | .82 |
| Lasqueti | .10 |
| Lucky Calumet | .07 |
| Snowstorm | .65 |
| Snowshoe | .05 |
| Rambler Cariboo | .30 |

Sales.

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1 S. A. Scrip at \$720.00. |
| 830 Bear River at 32c. |
| 700 Glaciers at 30c. |
| Vancouver Sales. |
| 500 Portland Canal at 37; 500 at 37½ |
| 10 Dominion Trust at \$35.00. |
| 50 Nugget at 84; 100 Nugget at 85. |
| 500 Lasqueti at 10. |
| 5000 Amer. Canadian Oil at 11½; 1000 |
| at 12; 2000 at 12½. |
| 1000 Missoula at 4c. |
| 1000 Nabob at 4½c. |
| 1000 Rex at 6½. |
| 1000 Snowshoe at 5. |
| 1000 Wonder at 2. |
| 2500 Royal Collieries at 21½. |

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
NEW YORK, June 18.—Efforts were made to depress prices during the early trading through an attack on the Hawley issues and as a result prices receded slightly, but in the last half hour aggressive short covering and other buying caused substantial rallies in many buying caused substantial rallies throughout the list.

| Stock— | High. | Low. | Close. |
|--------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Aml. Copper | 65½ | 63½ | 65 |
| Am. Car Fdy. | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Am. Cot. Oil | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| Amer. Ice | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Amer. Loco. | 44 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Amer. Smelt. | 76½ | 76 | 76 |
| Amer. Sugar | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Amer. Tel. | 136½ | 135½ | 136½ |
| Anacanda | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Atchafson | 105½ | 104½ | 105 |
| B. and O. | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| C. C. C. and S. L. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| C. P. R. | 195½ | 194½ | 194½ |
| C. and O. | 81½ | 79½ | 80½ |
| C. and A. | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| C. M. and S. P. | 127½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| Cent. Leather | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Colo. Southern | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Con. Gas | 136½ | 135½ | 136½ |
| D. and R. G. | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Erie | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Gen. Elec. | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ |
| Illinois Cent. | 133 | 132½ | 133 |
| Iowa Ctn. | 19½ | 19 | 18½ |
| Mackay | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Missouri Pac. | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |

WAGHORN GYNN & CO.
Stockbrokers and Financial Agents,
Vancouver.

Dealers in Government, Municipal, Railway, Trust and other debentures. Stocks on London, New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges bought and sold on Commission.
MINING SHARES
Funds Invested for Clients on Mortgages and Real Estate.

BEVAN, GORE & ELIOT, Limited

Members Vancouver, Victoria, Spokane and Stewart Stock Exchanges

We are fiscal brokers for the following companies:

Glacier Creek Mining Co., Limited
Stewart-Portland Canal Light, Water & Power Co., Limited
Rush-Portland Maining Co., Limited
American Creek Mining Co., Limited.
Keystone Mining Co., Limited.

ORDERS FOR STOCK IN ANY OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
PRIVATE WIRE VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER

1122 Government St.,
Phones 163 and 2124
Victoria, B.C.
P.O. Box 249

COLD STORAGE

V. I. COLD STORAGE & ICE CO.

Victoria, B. C.

Goods received at all hours. Expert attention given. Consignments solicited

Telephone 2282
P. O. Box 875.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. BROKERS

14-16 Mahon Building
1114 Government Street

Members Victoria Stockbrokers' Association

Portland Canal Shares and all Local Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

Telephone 362

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

R. D. MacLachlan

Member Victoria Stockbrokers' Association.
Board of Trade Building.
Phone 2105.

Phone 2358. 1122 Govt. St.

Oldham & Matterson

Members Victoria Stockbrokers' Association.

Write, phone or call on us if you are buying or selling Portland Canal Stocks.

We have some good Stewart lots for sale.

STEWART, B. C.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE NEXT RISE But purchase now. The mineral wealth of Stewart is only just beginning to be known.

Those wishing to purchase or sell their Stewart property would do well to call on or write the

Stewart Land Co., Ltd.

Board of Trade Building

Phone 1500. Mahon Building.

N. B. MAYSMITH & Company, Ltd.

"Members of Pacific Coast Stock Exchange."

| We will sell subject to confirmation: | | We will buy subject to confirmation: | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 2000 Little Joe O. K. | .31 | 20 Stewart M. and D. | \$6.00 |
| 1000 Port. Dreadnought. | .12½ | 500 Bear River Canyon | .31 |
| 100 Can. Pacific Oil | .45 | 1000 Can. Northwest Oil | .24 |
| 500 Can. Northwest Oil | .29 | 1500 B. C. Pulp and Pap. | .25 |
| | | 10 Stewart Land | 24.00 |

Specialists in Portland Canal Stocks.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We beg to announce that we have opened offices for the purpose of dealing in all listed and unlisted Stocks, Mines, Timber and Real Estate. We are making a speciality of all Western Stocks in particular. We have established connections with outside markets, and are prepared to deal to the best advantage and on the shortest notice.

We solicit a share of your business.

FRED RITCHIE & CO.

Members Victoria Stock Brokers' Association
623 TROUNCE AVENUE
PHONE 2443

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. STOCK & BOND BROKERS

Members Chicago Board of Trade

14-16 Mahon Bldg. 1114 Government Street

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL MARKETS
PRIVATE WIRES TO CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, MONTREAL.

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
Pemberton & Sons, Victoria Agents.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Cont.)
C. H. RICHARDSON
 615 Fort Street, Room 1.
FOR SALE:
\$2600—COTTAGE FIVE ROOMS, VICTORIA WEST.
\$4000—COTTAGE FIVE ROOMS, N. AGARA STREET ON CAR LINE.
\$4500—BUNGALOW, SEVEN ROOMS, N. AGARA STREET, CAR LINE.
\$3500—BUNGALOW, FIVE ROOMS, OAK BAY AVENUE.
\$4500—HOUSE EIGHT ROOMS, OSWEGO STREET, JAMES BAY.
\$2100—COTTAGE FOUR ROOMS, NORTH PEMBERTON.
\$2750—COTTAGE SIX ROOMS, WILLIAM STREET, VICTORIA WEST.
\$2850—HOUSE SEVEN ROOMS, TOLMIE AVENUE.
OFFERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE properties will always be entertained.
TWO ACRES CULTIVATED LAND at Alboro avenue near Mt. Tolmie, \$2,800. 1500 cash, balance to suit at seven per cent.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
 Corner Broad and View Streets.
\$500—LEVEL, CLEARED LOT, CLOSE to car line and near Beacon Hill park.
\$1500—CORNER ON COOK STREET.
\$1800—FOUR ROOM FURNISHED cottage on Cook street.
\$2800—FOUR ROOM BUNGALOW on large lot, Garbally road. \$250 cash, balance as rent.
\$3500—FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE on Oak Bay avenue. Terms.
\$4000—FOR ONE OF THE PRETTIEST homes in city, six rooms, very artistic in arrangement and finish.

THE GLOBE REALTY CO.
 Room 7, Mahon Bldg. 1112 Government St. Tel. 1412.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISING

HEWINGS & CO.
 1103 Broad Street. Phone 1734.
\$150—PER ACRE WATERFRONT, Saanich.
\$50—PER ACRE FOR 200 ACRES 8 1/2 miles out.
\$30—PER ACRE, FOR 300 ODD ACRES 10 miles out.
\$1850—FOR COTTAGE ONE MINUTE walk from car, JAMES BAY.
\$2000—FOR 160 ACRES SIOKE.
\$150—PER ACRE FOR 100 ACRES IMPROVED farm, Saanich.
150 CHOICE LOTS AT ALBERNI, FROM \$100 to \$200 each.

LEE AND FRASER
 Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Trousance Avenue.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
 Supervising Architect.
 APPLICATIONS will be received by the Minister of Public Works up to Monday, the 27th day of June, 1910, for the position of Supervising Architect at a salary of \$159.33 per month.
 F. C. GAMBLE,
 Public Works Engineer.

Stewart Williams & Co.
 Duly instructed by A. J. McKenzie, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Sidney, on

Tuesday, June 21
 at 11 o'clock
 the whole of his

Household Furniture
 CATTLE, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Including: 5 milch cows, 4 fat beef cattle, horse 8 years old about 1100 lbs. and well broken to harness, 1-year-old gelding, one bay mare 9 years old in foal, 3 sets of double harness, one set of good driving harness, one set of express harness, stump pulling machine, cream separator, ploughs, harrows, self-binder, etc. Amongst the household furniture there is a first-class range, sideboard, ex. table, iron bedsteads, bureau, washstands, lounge, chairs and other goods too numerous to mention. Lunch will be served on the grounds. Take the morning train to Sidney V. and S. railway.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams
 PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Stewart Williams & Co.
 Duly instructed by Watson Clark, Esq., will sell by public auction at his farm, "Oaklands" Dairy, Victoria, on

Thursday, June 30
 AT 10.30 A.M.
 The whole of his valuable

Herd of Milch Cows
 Comprising over sixty of the best grade Durham and Holstein milch cows in the province, together with horses, milk carts, cans and other paraphernalia, appertaining to, the milk business.

Lunch will be served on the grounds
 The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Mrs. A. G. Snelling, will sell by public auction on

Tuesday, June 28th.
 AT 2 O'CLOCK
 The whole of her well kept and nearly new

Household Furniture
 Including a quantity of good oak dining-room furniture, very handsome mahogany drawing-room furniture upholstered in brocade, the furniture of three bedrooms, kitchen range and cooking utensils, etc.

Particulars later.
 Auctioneer STEWART WILLIAMS

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Rabbits, Ducks and Chickens

Maynard & Son
 AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Mr. C. P. Aston, we will sell at his farm, Burnside Road, opposite nursery, 300 yards past Rowlands, on

Tuesday, 21st, 2 p.m.
 All his pure-bred Rabbits, Ducks, Chickens, Sow Pig, Jersey Cow including: Jersey cow, large white Suffolk sow pig, 50 white Wyandottis pullets, 50 black minors, lot of young black minors and plymouthrocks, 25 Pekin ducks all laying; two chatham outdoor brooders, 2 incubators with full set of eggs in each.

RABBITS—4 Flemish Giants, 20 Belgium hares, 50 common stock, 8 does with young of about 8 or 9 to each.
DUCKS—100 feet of rope, garden hose, good lot of carpenter's tools, and garden tools.
 English Setter Bitch.
 Mallard Bobs stock, two years old.

Furniture and Effects
 Consisting of: Iron bedsteads, springs, and mattresses, dressers and stands, extension table, dining-room chairs, couches, mirrors, books and book shelves, blankets, pillows, carpets, rugs, kitchen tables and chairs, cooking utensils, child's high chair, child's iron crib, etc.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers
 SALE OF SMALL FARM BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Maynard & Son
 AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Mr. C. P. Aston, who is leaving for Calgary, we will sell on the premises on

TUESDAY, 21ST
 2 P.M.
2.29 Acre Farm

All under cultivation and in crop, with outbuildings, fruit trees, etc. This farm is situated on the Burnside Road, about one-quarter of a mile past Rowlands Hotel. For further particulars apply to

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers
 1214 Broad Street

WAREHOUSE TO RENT
 TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING No. 610 Johnson street, backing to C. P. R. freight platform. Now occupied by B. C. Hardware Co. Apply the owner

A. G. SARGENT,
 Room 1, Promis Block, Victoria, or P. O. Box 716.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situated in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 30th, 1908, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.
 ROBERT A. RENWICK,
 Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
 Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital
 INCORPORATED 1890.

The annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall, Victoria, on Thursday, 30th June, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Business—Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31 May, 1910, and the election of the directors. The four following directors retire but are eligible for re-election: Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Messrs. E. E. Newton, A. C. Flumerfelt, Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four (4) members only. The city council nominate five (5), the provincial government three (3), and the Branch Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen directors. All donors of money \$50 and upwards, and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

A. W. MORTON, Secy.
 Victoria, 15th June 1910.

PROVINCIAL TAXES
 Special Notice to Taxpayers

TAXPAYERS are hereby reminded that Thursday, 30th June, 1910, is the last day on which taxes must be paid to the collector in order to be allowed a discount. By an amendment to the Assessment Act passed after all the tax notices were issued an alteration of the rate of discount is permitted, namely 25 per cent. discount is allowed on improved real property, personal property and income for the current year in place of the 10 per cent shown on the notices. When sending your tax to the collector do not deduct from the net amount shown on Form No. 9 an additional 15 per cent, but deduct only 25 per cent from the total taxes on improved real property, personal property and income. There is no alteration on the discount of ten per cent on wild land, coal land and timber land. So that the correct amount is sent early, so that unnecessary correspondence may be avoided. No discount is allowed on arrears.

E. E. LEASON,
 Assessor and Collector, Victoria, Assessment District.
 Victoria, 1st June, 1910.

WATER NOTICE
 NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made under Part V of the "Water Act, 1905," to obtain a license in the Coast Division of Sayward District.

(a) The name, address, and occupation of the applicant—Electric Power Company, Limited.
 (If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No. —.

(b) The name of the lake, stream, or source (if named) the description is—Campbell River, at the lower end of Lower Campbell Lake.
 (c) The point of diversion—Lower end of Campbell Lake (where the river leaves the lake).
 (d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second)—(100,000 M. L. or 2800 C. F.).
 (e) The character of the proposed works—A dam to raise the level of Lower Campbell Lake 25 to 50 feet; also flume to power-house, near mouth of Quinsam River.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same)—Powerhouse, above the mouth of Quinsam River (a branch of Campbell River).
 (g) The purposes for which the water is to be used—Power.

(h) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—the water is to be returned to the river just above the mouth of the Quinsam River.

(i) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works—2 acres, for power-house.
 (k) This notice was posted on the 12th day of May, 1910, and application will be made to the commissioner on the 12th day of July, 1910.

Parts of the Memorandum of Association which authorize the proposed application and works are as follows:
 (a) The construction and operation of works or the supply or utilization of water under the "Water Act, 1905."
 (b) To apply for and obtain, under the provisions of the "Water Act, 1905," or to purchase or otherwise acquire water records or water licenses.
 (c) To construct, operate, and maintain electric works, power-works, generating plant, and such other conveniences as may be necessary for generating electricity.

PACIFIC PROVINCE POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
 (Signature) W. F. BEST,
 (Agent for Company.)
 1109 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE
 I, Wilfrid Miller, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Goldenstream Hotel, at the premises situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910.
 (Signed) WILFRID MILLER.
 May 19th, 1910.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT
 TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING No. 610 Johnson street, backing to C. P. R. freight platform. Now occupied by B. C. Hardware Co. Apply the owner

A. G. SARGENT,
 Room 1, Promis Block, Victoria, or P. O. Box 716.

NOTICE
 I, Alexander Simpson hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Half Way House, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, and for a transfer of the license to Charles Wesley Davey.

A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
 Tenders will be received for the erection of a frame residence on Cook street, Victoria, up to noon on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1910. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
 H. J. ROUS CULLIN,
 Architect, 614 Yates St.

WANTED
 Competent man to handle retail milk business. Must be conversant with routes in Victoria. Apply to
 J. G. McKAY,
 Keating P. O.
 Secretary Saanich Wholesale Milk and Cream Producers' Association.

NOTICE
 I, Hugh Simpson, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Half Way House, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, and for a transfer of the license to Charles Wesley Davey.

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A. SIMPSON.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

CITY OF VICTORIA
 A complete list of Local Improvement works, authorized by Bylaw, from time to time, will be found posted on the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

Court of Revision
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the Annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
 C. M. C.
 City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., May 19th, 1910.

Supplies Required
 TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m., for the following supplies:

1 dozen concrete barrows, Sterling No. 6.
 4 dozen Pan American.
 36 dozen L. S. Shovels (Olds).
 2 dozen H. S. Square Mouth.
 1 dozen Chopping Axes with handles S. bit.
 1 dozen Bench Axes with handles, medium size.
 3 dozen Stone Hammers, 14 lbs.

City of Nanaimo
 SEWERAGE CONTRACT NO. 1.
 TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1910, for the excavation and laying only, of vitrified sewer pipes, with outfalls in harbor, and for incidental works of sewerage. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and must be accompanied by an accepted guarantee for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender with the envelope sealed and indorsed "Sewerage" Tender Contract No. 1.

Plans, specifications and general conditions may be seen and forms of tender obtained from the City Engineer's office.
 The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
 ALLAN WATERS,
 City Engineer.
 Nanaimo, B. C., June 10, 1910.

NOTICE
 TAKE NOTICE, that I, S. Caffini, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, B. C., at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the Albion Hotel, situated on the corner of Yates street and Waddington Alley, Victoria, B. C., to D. McDonald and Alexander McLean.
 Dated this 26th day of May, 1910.
 S. CAFFINI,
 Applicant.

NOTICE
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Victoria Dock Company, Limited, having its registered office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, is applying to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council for approval of the area plans, site and description of works proposed to be constructed in the waters of the Victoria harbor, being on the lands situate lying and being in the City of Victoria aforesaid, and known, numbered and described as lot five, of block seventy, Victoria City, according to the official map thereof, and has deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and a description thereof with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof with the Registrar General of Titles in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria District of Columbia, and that the matter of the said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in the "Canada Gazette."

Dated this second day of June, 1910.
 VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE
 NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situated in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 30th, 1908, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.
 ROBERT A. RENWICK,
 Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
 Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., April 19th, 1910.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.
 I, Hugh Simpson, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Half Way House, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, and for a transfer of the license to Charles Wesley Davey.

A. SIMPSON.

NOTICE
 I, Alexander Simpson hereby give notice that one month from date hereof

We Make WindowBlinds
to Order. Ring Up the
Drapery Department.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

The Vacuum Cleaner, the
Most Up-to-Date House
Cleaner. Ring Up the
Carpet Department.

Monday's Remarkable Coat Values A Specially Interesting Offering at \$8.75

This assortment includes about eighty-five coats which will be placed on sale, Monday, at very interesting prices. These coats were sent to us under very unusual circumstances—allowing us to place them on sale very much below their regular value—in fact we might say that if you have at any other time been interested in the purchase of a coat, that you'll have noticed them priced at twice—yes, and even three times—what we are asking for them, Monday. They are made of linen, pongee, English lustre, linen repps and beautiful silk-finished satin. They are in white, checks, old rose, browns and linen colors, in shawl and cape effects. The white coats are beautifully embroidered, while the colored ones are handsomely faced with fancy braids.

Values Like These Well Worth Your Attention. Ladies' Waists Marked Low



Our showing of Blouses, which can be seen in our Broad Street windows, reflects some exceptionally strong values. This season especially we venture to say offers a better and wider range for easy selection than ever before.

Tailor-made Waist, of white linette, is made with five half-inch tucks, either box pleat, has laundered link cuffs, detachable linen collar **\$1.75**
Waist of white Swiss lawn, has fine embroidered front, in dainty design, trimmed with clusters of pin tucking, bishop sleeves trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and insertion. Buttoned in back, finished with rows of tucks. Tucked collar trimmed with lace insertion, edged with frill of lace. Price **75c**

Tailored Shirt Waist of fine Irish embroidered linen front, has box pleat down centre, wide Gibson pleat extending down front and over shoulder to waist line. Regulation shirt waist sleeves with attached link cuffs. Detachable linen turn-down collar **\$2.50**



Fine White Lawn Waist, made in open front style, has embroidered front with wide box pleat of embroidery insertion down centre, also has shoulder tucks, which gives the desired fullness. Full length sleeves and back finished with half-inch tucks. Tucked collar and cuffs edged with lace ... **\$1.25**

Silk Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Reg. \$22.50 and \$25.00 for \$12.00

Some two weeks ago we held a similar sale. This was attended by a large number of ladies, who bought and left the store feeling as though they received extremely good value for the money expended. And so they did. We could not offer a better bargain for Monday. We are placing on sale an entirely new lot. These are in Princess and other desirable styles, in blues, browns, etc. Usually we would sell them at \$22.50 to \$25.00. Monday special attraction **\$12.00**

Pongee Silk, Reg. \$1.25, Monday, 75c

This is all 36 inches wide, in natural shade, and can be seen today displayed in our Government Street windows. It is indeed a splendid bargain. Monday **75c**

Three Other Specials for Monday in Our Silk Department

Important Purchase—45 inch Chiffon Taffeta Silk, in grey, cardinal, mauve, slate. Regular value, \$1.75. Monday **\$1.00**
French Paillette—Good heavy silk, will not cut. Grey, gold, mauve, navy, Copenhagen, sky, pink, cream and white. Monday. **\$1.00**
Black Silk, Special Monday only, per yard **\$1.00**
\$1.00 per yard will buy good reliable makes in Taffeta, Paillette, Surah, Bengaline, Peau de Soie. Regular, \$1.50. Monday **\$1.00**

Dress Goods at a Saving---Great Values Monday, for \$1.00

in our Black Dress Goods. We hold the largest stock of Black Dress Goods west of Winnipeg, and all good reliable weaves and dyes. We will offer values up to \$1.50 for **\$1.00**
Monday only, comprising Venetians, Serges, Lustre, Grenadines, Broadcloths, Fancy Stripes and Reseda, Crepe and Diagonals.

Monday, Fancy Ribbons at Half Price--- 25 cents

Splendid quality all Silk Taffeta and Dresden Ribbons, in widths of 5 to 7 inches, in self colors of all shades. Regular values, 50c. Monday special **25c**

A Clearance of Hearth Rugs, Monday, at \$1.90 and \$3.25

Monday we are clearing the balance of an exceptionally fine line of Hearth Rugs. These are Axminsters, in a wide range of very beautiful colorings and designs. Then, too, a most seasonable offering:
Size 27 x 54. Regular \$2.50. Monday **\$1.90**
Size 36 x 63. Regular \$4.00. Monday **\$3.25**
See Broad Street Windows



Odd Portieres and Curtains to Clear Out Quickly, Monday. Ex- ceptional Values. Each, 90c

This lot is made up of a number of samples, also a quantity of Heavy Curtains that has got slightly soiled through handling. There is a good range of colors and designs. Most of these are finished with heavy tassle fringe at top and bottom. In some instances you may find two of a kind, which affords a splendid opportunity of getting a pair cheap. The regular values were from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per pair. Monday, each **90c**

A Late Delivery of Sandals for Children on Sale, Monday, at 95c per Pair

An unfortunate occurrence for us, but fortunate for you. Owing to this late delivery we are placing them on sale at clearance prices Monday. This is being done in order not to carry them over to next season. High quality at a very low price. All sizes. Monday, per pair **95c**

Sea Grass Lounges, Mon., Very Special, \$2.90

These are a splendid made Lounge, good for either in or out-door use. They are made of sea grass, in natural color, and fitted with adjustable leg rest, being very comfortable. There is only a limited number, and at this price should be cleared out by 10 o'clock. So be here early. See Broad Street windows today. Sale on third floor.



A Special Line of Corsets for Monday at 75 cents

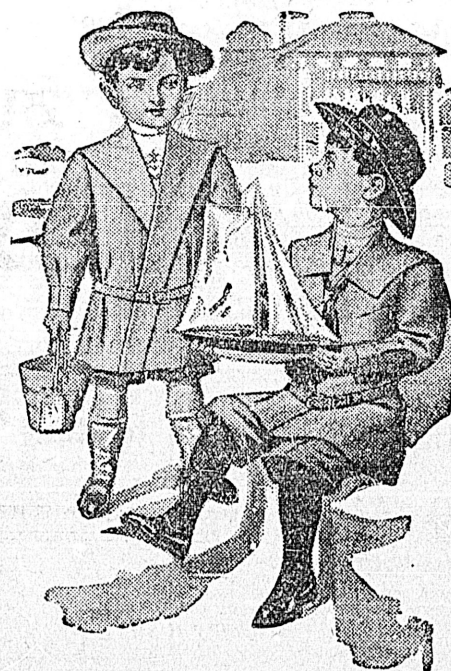
A very modest price indeed to pay for Corsets of such good quality. These are a special line, made of lightweight batiste. Just the kind for Summer wear. Medium bust, long skirt, four supporters, top lace and ribbon trimmed. All sizes 18 to 24. Monday **75c**

We are also offering another line at \$1.50. These have extra long hip and front, low bust, well finished. All sizes 18 to 26. Monday **\$1.50**

Mothers Can Make a Substantial Saving Here

Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits Reg. \$4.00, Monday, \$2.25

No matter what circumstances you may be in, the saving on Boys' Clothing is an item of interest to everybody. No matter how good or strong the clothes may be made, they cannot last forever. You will find that this store offers you wonderful value Monday in both Two-piece Norfolk and double-breasted styles. They are made of principally tweeds and worsteds, are smart looking and well finished. Regular \$4.00. Monday **\$2.25**



Corset Covers on Sale Mon- day at 50c

Every lady loves a nice Corset Cover, but what is more surprising about these dainty styles is the remarkably low price which we are offering them at Monday. They are made of fine nainsook, trimmed with all-over embroidery. Neck and sleeves are nicely finished with fine lace. There are various other styles. Monday at **50c**



Wash-Day Necessities Moderately Priced

Washing day has no terrors for the up-to-date housewife who uses approved labor-saving devices. Chief of these are the Washing Machine, the Clothes Wringer, the Mangle and the Electric Iron. We have a Washing Machine which is operated by water power. You attach a rubber pipe to the nearest faucet and another to carry off the waste water. Just turn on the tap and the machine is in operation, working faster and more easily than a hand-machine. You may thus save time as well as labor. Our price, complete with connections, is **\$19.75**
The "Noiseless" Washing Machine is one of the best hand-machines, easy to work and quiet. Price **\$8.75**
We have also a useful machine, reciprocating action, economically priced at **\$6.50**
Rubber Rollers Clothes Wringers, iron frame, \$3.50, \$3.00. **\$2.75**
Wood frame, strongly made, \$4.00 and **\$3.75**
Wood frame, cased cogs, ball bearings **\$4.50**
The Woodyatt Table Mangle, light to handle, easy to work and a great help, as it saves ironing the large and heavy pieces of household linen. Price **\$9.75**
The Electric Iron, complete with plug and connecting cord. Priced very low **\$4.75**
Consumption of current is small and heat is easily regulated. Satisfied users praise them.
Wood Wash Tubs, light and strong, from **65c**
Wash Boards, small size **10c**
Wash Boards, full size, from **20c**
Scrub Brushes, all kinds and sizes. Prices range from, each. **10c**
Clothes Baskets, large size. A very special line. At **35c**

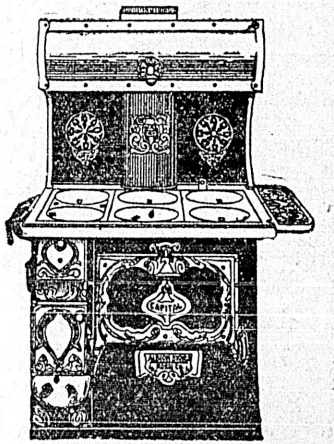
This Is the New Favorite of Housewives

The Capital Range. Price, Complete, \$40

A more attractive little Range cannot be found and a most economical one too. The Capital Range is designed to fill the wants of a small family. You will find

HIGH PRICED QUALITY
FOR A LOW PRICED
RANGE

As will be seen by the illustration, there are six holes, 18 inch oven, sectional top, duplex grates, drop fire door, pouch feed. Price, with warming closet, **\$40.00**.



Tomorrow Will Be Another Big Day in Neckwear Section

We have never shown such pretty neckwear at so low prices before. On the 25c Counter will be a splendid assortment of Jabots, Dutch Collars, Fancy Collars, Pretty Silk Bow Ties and Fashion's latest Chanticleer Collars.

At 35c we are showing some rather dainty designs in Jabots, Stocks and Fancy Collars. Our Dutch Collars of fancy lawn and Battenburg lace are something out of the ordinary values at **50c**
Fancy Collarettes of silk with pretty lace and insertion trimmings. Just the thing for yokes. Great values at **50c**

Hat Scarfs and Motor Scarfs

Another new delivery of Scarfs just unpacked. The Hat Scarfs are just the thing for an outing hat, are made of silk with Paisley borders. \$1.50, \$1.00 and **50c**
Motor Scarfs of good quality silk mull, are a good 2 1/2 yards long and 20 and 22 inches wide. A full range of colors. Each \$1.00 and **75c**

Big Values in Embroideries Tomorrow

We are showing a splendid assortment of Corset Cover Embroideries and trimmings, 18 inches wide, pretty open work and eyelet effects among the lot. The values of these are extra special at, per yard **25c**



VICTORIA

The ROSE GARDEN OF THE DOMINION

The
Sunday
Colonist

Magazine
Section

PAGES
1 to 12

"If I were able to have only one rose in my garden, that rose would be Caroline Testout," said a Victoria gentleman a few days ago. This man is a connoisseur of roses, has grown them for years, and knows what he is talking about. "Caroline Testout is not the best rose that is grown by any means," he continued, "but is the best all round, useful rose. It blooms all the summer and autumn right into winter, and most of the blooms are good ones." A visit to his garden is a rare treat.

There were several beds of roses in different parts of the garden, suited to the different varieties, some needing a good deal of sun to open them, while others needed the shade. Near the front of the house was a display bed, in which was planted one variety of each of the best roses grown. This was surrounded by a hedge of several varieties of sweetbrier, while on a rustic fence were a number of climbers. Of the briars, Amy Robsart was a rose pink; Meg Merrilees, a fine crimson, which was closing for the night, and a third, more delicate and rich than either of the others, was Lady Penzance, a salmon pink. The hedge made a fine wind screen, and both the flowers and foliage added to the delightful scents of this beauty spot.

The feature of the garden, however, was the immense blooms of the climbing Caroline Testout, which covered a part of the rustic fence. There were dozens of blooms, some open full, others in bud; while there were also hundreds of immature buds in all stages of development. The bush stood ten or twelve feet high, too high, perhaps, for the best effects, but it was difficult to criticise where nothing to equal it had been seen anywhere. Near the pink rose was a J. B. Clark, laden with crimson bloom, and the climbing variety of Mrs. W. J. Grant, a deep rose pink. Not far away was also the pillar rose, Gruss an Teplitz, one of the best for all round effects.

It may interest rose growers to know a few of the ordinary bedding roses which were at their best at the time of the visit. Among the whites, the purest and best was Frau Karl Druschki, with its hardy and vigorous flowers. Only one flower was open, but that one was sufficient to place the rose first in the list. There were many unopened buds with the slight tint on the outside of the outer petals. Then there were Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, a lemon white; Mrs. David McKee Gifford, a white tea, and the white Maman Cochet, identical with Maman Cochet, except in color.

It was in the yellow and buff shades, however, that this garden excelled. Of course there was the golden orange Madame Ravary, the next best rose of this shade to Le Progress, which, unfortunately, was not in bloom. The Instituteur Sirdey, with its delightful apricot yellow buds, was much in evidence, and Gustave Regis, the buttonhole rose, yellow with a red streak, and having such very long petals, was just in its prime. One of the buds of this variety carried away, remained perfect for two days afterwards.

The range of shade and combination of shades were perplexing to one who had not kept well to the front with the new roses. There was Madame Hoste, the yellow tea; Betty, the coppery rose-colored blooms of which were inclined to be thin, but none the less beautiful for that; and shading into the above was Dorothy Page Roberts, the coppery pink, which is a particularly vigorous grower, sharing this good quality with the Earl of Warwick, a soft salmon pink.

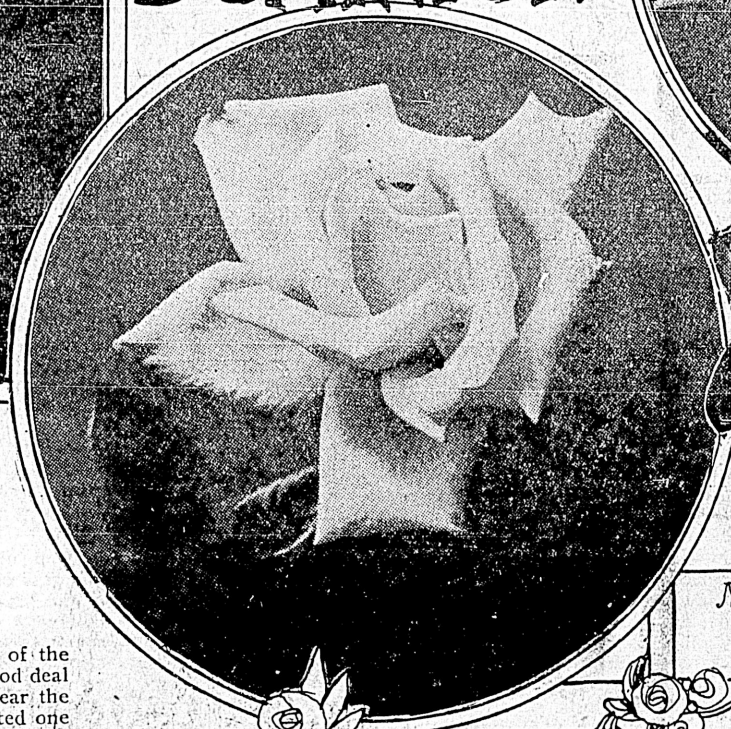
Coming to the reds, there were Frau Ernst Borsig, a very large, free bloomer, of a rosy carmine color; General McArthur, replacing General Jacqueminot, as a dark velvety scarlet. Some growers still stick to the old favorite and swear by it, but the consensus of opinion among the best judges is that General McArthur is a much better rose. A good exhibition rose is Gustave Grunerwald, a bright carmine pink, with a clear yellow centre. This bush bore no less than five perfect blooms at one time, any of which would have been prize winners at almost any show.

Hugh Dixon, a hybrid perpetual, and probably the best red in existence, was well represented, and there was also the free-blooming Joseph Hill, glorious in its salmon pink, touched with orange copper, and near it the long pointed buds of Lady Ashtown, perfect in shape as a lady should be. Fragrant and erect, too, stood Laurent Carle, deep rose red, a king among roses.

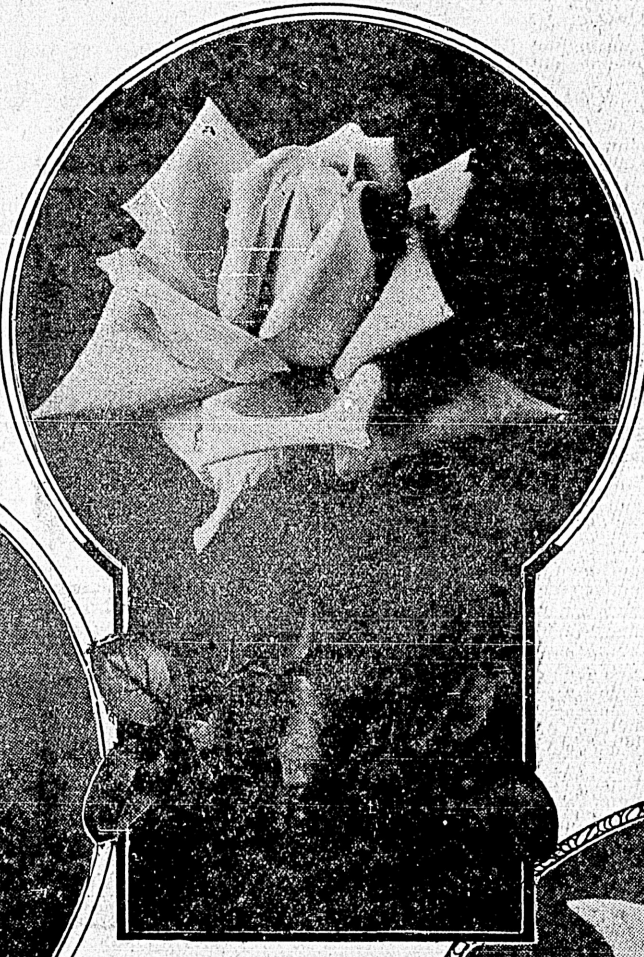
What my host described as "the greatest rose yet sent out" was the Lyon Rose, a crab-colored rose with a coral red centre shaded to chrome yellow. This rose came out in 1907, and is probably the best production of recent years. No garden should be without this rose, which is destined to become immensely popular. Another of the beautiful and distinct roses was Madame Melain Souper, a yellow suffused with carmine and pink. It had immense long buds, but is not very well known yet. It will be known better later.

An American rose, one of Hill's best, is the beautifully shaped Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, a creamy white with a rose color centre. Not far away was Pharisaeer, a rosy flesh, vigorous, as could be seen, and it was explained that this rose was most useful for either exhibition purposes or for general picking or display. The brilliant scarlet Captain Hayward was gorgeous with its perfect flowers all open.

"First to open in the spring, last to bear flowers in the autumn, the rose to be grown in all gardens," said my friend, "is Conrad F. Meyer. See! here are its silvery pink flowers. It makes a rampant growth and needs no cultivation, or scarcely any. It can be used for a hedge or bush, and yet it will send out bushels of perfect, perfumed flowers. Advise all your friends to plant this rose. It will repay them one hundredfold for any investment they may make."



MYRTLE GRAHAM



MRS EDWARD MAWLEY

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM NATURE BY THE COLONIST



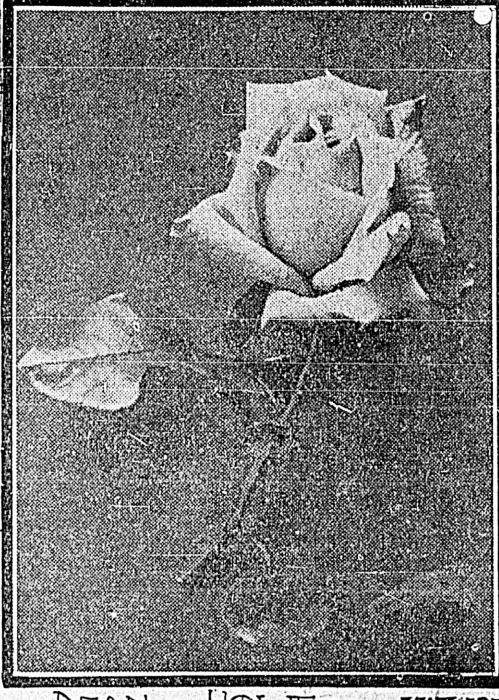
MRS R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD

There were other roses, of course there were, and some of them were delightful, while others were not open far enough to be seen. These, however, were being grown in a picturesque Victoria garden, tended by those who really loved them, and who enjoyed watching their growth and development as well as the picking of their fairest blooms. This was the rose garden as I saw it. It is what hundreds of others might be and no doubt are. Blooms from this garden will be in the show on Friday next, and those who have not seen them at home may do so at the Assembly Hall.

WHERE ROSE WILL BE QUEEN

Friday next is the date set for the Rose Show in this city. It will be an opportunity seldom afforded to see some of the finest roses of the very best varieties grown in the neighborhood. New roses are produced every year in large numbers, and some of these become the leading varieties, superseding those which in the past have carried off the laurels. Many of these new varieties will be on exhibition at the show, and there is no place where they can be seen to so good advantage.

There are a number of rose growers in Victoria who, every year, purchase from the leading growers of the world specimens of the very latest varieties produced. Whenever a rose takes a medal at one of the English shows, it is



DEAN HOLE

considered worthy of general distribution. The following year plants can be purchased, but the trees are only small and often the blooms are disappointing the first year. Sometimes it proves that the new roses are not suitable to this climate, or are not at any time or place good general purpose roses. These are soon discarded.

By attending the rose show the general public is able to see the flowers which are successful here, and there are always plenty of growers on hand to give information about them. In this way the show becomes not only a source of enjoyment, but an educator of the greatest value.

In other cities it is found that the rose show is thoroughly appreciated. In Portland, for instance, no less than 75,000 people attended the rose show, and on the same day, during the rose festival, the street cars of that city carried no less than 327,000 people. Victoria has just as good a climate and soil as has Portland. What is needed is a little energy on the part of the people, and a cultivation of the "rose spirit."

At the present time the directors of the local show are providing prizes for forty classes, but as the interest increases, and it is already increasing, the number of classes will increase, and also the number of entries in each class.

It is necessary only to take a walk along one of the residential streets in this city to note the fact that the people here grow roses. That is well, but so many people are content with having a tree of the old Gloire de Dijon and another La France, and think they are then rose growers. These are fine old varieties, and are found among the collections of every grower, but there are others, newer and better, and to learn of these is the aim of many.

That the person who visits the forthcoming show will receive value for his time and money spent is a certainty. Past shows have been good, but often the attendance has been disappointing. This year, however, great things are expected. Everyone is going, and the person who misses being present will miss one of the greatest events of the season. A concert is being arranged for the evening, which will be worth the entry fee, and then there will be the roses!

Growers of roses, even the person who has only half a dozen varieties in his garden, should make a point of entering their exhibits at least two days before the date of the show, if possible. That means that they should notify Secretary Bland of their intention on or before Wednesday of this week, in order that the entries may be written up; but they will be received up to the morning of the show. The roses may be delivered at the Assembly Hall up to 1 o'clock of the day of the exhibition. Some people who have prize-winning roses have been known to object to showing because they say the prizes are not large enough to pay them for

Hall up to 1 o'clock of the day of the exhibition. Some people who have prize-winning roses have been known to object to showing because they say the prizes are not large enough to pay them for

the work and expense of entering them. This way of looking at the matter is one of the most selfish imaginable. It shows anything but public spirit, and if all were of that calibre, nothing would ever be done. There is a glory in beating a worthy opponent which is well worth the trouble of entering, and there is also a pleasure in knowing that something has been contributed to making the show a success, and in this way helping to make Victoria a "City Beautiful."

EXHIBITING

Rose exhibitions take a leading position in rose culture. They enable the general rose-loving public to see to what state of perfection the rose can be brought by cultural skill; a state realized elsewhere than in the gardens of a few. Rose shows place before us not only the so-called exhibition roses—specimen blooms staged in boxes—but also varieties suitable for decoration; how they may be used for the dinner table, drawing-room, bouquets, button-holes, and many other purposes. No matter how intense our love for the rose may be, so intense that it cannot be increased, nevertheless, a visit to a rose show will educate our mind to the better appreciation of a good rose—and some rose-lovers lack that appreciation—and introduce to our notice those many new varieties of whose existence we should not otherwise have known.

And for the grower who exhibits, especially if he tends them personally, there is a fascination in growing roses for exhibition which cannot be described in words; it is a delightful hobby. And, moreover, it is a fallacy to imagine for one moment that where roses are grown primarily for exhibition the general effect of a rose garden is sacrificed, because you will find, as a rule, that those who cultivate roses for exhibition have the best rose gardens. It is not in an exhibitor's garden that we find worn-out rose plants sustained solely by surface roots; bushes of Manetti, the stocks of some starved-to-death variety; inferior sorts long since discarded elsewhere, or pillar roses struggling in vain to recoup themselves from the ravages of the knife. No; the exhibiting grower will have the best kinds for all purposes, and will keep them at their best. He does not leave their cultivation entirely in the hands of a gardener, but is usually himself the gardener, and puts his heart into the work. By frequent attendance at rose shows, by moving more or less in rose-growing society, and by the medium of rose literature he will keep pace with the times, and decorative as well as exhibition roses, summer-flowering species and good autumnals, will all find a place in his garden; a place, moreover, to themselves, not sharing the border with stifling herbaceous plants or rapacious shrubs, but beds and borders, a section of the kitchen garden, or a piece of them taken in from the home meadow dedicated solely to the rose.

A grower for exhibition, if he would attain to the first rank, must be observant and patient, take the utmost pains from start to finish, attend to details, and sternly resolve that in all things and at all times self shall be subservient to his roses. He must not expect to win a prize at his first show; he attends that in order to learn, to pick up hints, to note how others with more experience stage their blooms, the boxes and tubes they use, and the way in which the flowers are prepared for the inspection of the judges. All this and more is greatly a matter of experience; it cannot be acquired from a book.

Cutting the Blooms

Always cut the roses over night, even if the exhibition is within driving distance, for they will stand better than if gathered on the morning of the show. Morning-cut roses may possibly be fresher and brighter in color, but they are certainly less reliable than those gathered the day before. An important point to remember is this: roses should be put in water immediately they are cut, especially if the air is dry. A cut stem exposed to the air if only for two or three minutes, will harden at the cut, and thus the power of the stem to absorb water is weakened if not checked outright. When roses are cut and conveyed to the staging shed in baskets the stems should be cut again before putting them in water. It is best to have a spare box with tubes filled with water, and take it to the bed at the time of cutting.

Water

Doubtless some exhibitors may think the quality or condition of the water immaterial. It may be so; the writer here simply records his own opinion. The quality and temperature of the water in which the roses are to be staged should receive attention. After a very hot, dry day, why do the petals of some roses, especially the dark ones, curl over half an hour or so after being placed in water? It is owing to the water: it was too cold. Water is variable in its quality, but in our case the roses prefer well water to pond, and moderately hard to soft. Water, however, if drawn from a well, should always stand, say, in a pail, for a few hours before using it. Previous to filling the tubes ascertain its temperature; this should be about five degrees lower than the normal temperature of the air in the afternoon; if lower than this add a little warm water to that in the pail. Some varieties prefer warmer water—Horace Vernet, for instance—whereas, on the other hand, the effect of the warmer water on others will cause them to develop too quickly. On account, therefore, of the influence which water bears on the roses, it is inadvisable to replenish the tubes on reaching the show, but if it must be done, then have regard to its temperature and quality. To refill the tubes with hard, chalky water, cold, direct from the main, or soft, warm water, found possibly in a greenhouse, is a risky thing to do, and not seldom the cause of roses failing to stand.

Staging

The staging shed, the place where we set up the cut blooms in their respective tubes,

should be cool, free from stuffiness, but at the same time free from draughts, for roses dislike a draught quite as much as they do foul air.

Arrival at the Show

Whether we have a long or short distance to go, it is best to reach the place of exhibition as early in the morning as possible. On reaching the place of exhibition, keep the roses out of the sun.

PAGE TWO, Rose Show—GAL TWO ...

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST

Collection of Roses, 12 varieties, 1 bloom each, shown singly, named—Silver medal.

Collection of Roses, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, shown singly, named.

Hybrid Perpetuals, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly.

Hybrid Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly.

Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly.

Best Decorative Basket of Roses, any foliage.

Best Bowl of Roses, own foliage, grown by exhibitor.

Best Vase of Roses, grown by exhibitor. (Prize donated by Mrs. F. Morrall.)

Hand Bouquet of Roses, any foliage.

Glori de Dijon, 3 blooms.

Papa Gontier, 3 blooms.

General Jacqueminot, 3 blooms.

La France, 3 blooms.

Caroline Testout, 3 blooms.

Frau Karl Druschki, 3 blooms.

Maman Cochet, 3 blooms.

White Maman Cochet, 3 blooms.

Ulrich Brunner, 3 blooms.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 3 blooms.

Hugh Dickson, 3 blooms.

Madame Abel Chatenay, 3 blooms.

Hybrid Perpetual, Red, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Perpetual, White, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Perpetual, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Perpetual, Dark, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, White, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Salmon, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Flesh, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Red, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Hybrid Tea, Yellow, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Tea, White, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Tea, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Tea, Flesh, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Tea, Copper, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Tea, Red, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named.

Collection of Roses, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, shown singly, named, open to growers who have never won a prize in a class for six or more varieties at any of the society's shows. (Prizes donated by Mr. H. P. Beaven.)

Collection of Roses, introduced after the year 1904, 3 varieties, 1 bloom each, shown singly, named, 1st prize presented by the Lansdowne Floral Gardens Co.

Best Bloom in Show, Hybrid Perpetual, amateurs. Bronze medal.

Best Bloom in Show, Hybrid Tea, amateurs. Bronze medal.

Best Bloom in Show, Tea, amateurs. Bronze medal.

SHADING ROSES FOR SHOW PURPOSES

Those who are exhibiting roses this week, or who at any time wish to procure unusually perfect blooms, should not omit systematic shading. Either rain or hot sunshine will soon play havoc with the blooms when they are just opening. Some fade right out, while others become damaged along the edges if the sun is allowed to pour its full rays directly upon them.

Almost anything will do for a shade. Some people use cheap straw hats, while others use a real lady's sunshade. Discussing this question, Joseph H. Pemberton in his book on roses says:

"Several of the best show varieties are impatient of wet; they lose color, become spotted, and the outer petals decay; the flowers must be grown under shades long before the time for tying arrives. Whereas in the case of a plant of Bessie Brown, there are several buds close together, a sunshade covered with white material and tied to a stake, will protect them. Indeed, for a row of Bessie Brown, a row of sunshades and umbrellas should always be ready in case of rain. For standard teas, sunshades and umbrellas covering the whole tree are useful. For teas, butter paper, being impervious to wet, may be substituted for tying with wool. The paper is wrapped round the bloom in the shape of a horn, projecting well beyond the flower, and tied round the foot stalk; it may be put on the bud when in the earlier stage and left for days. Care should be taken not to leave the paper horn upright; the shoot of a paper flower should be bent over and tied as described above. Papering keeps the petals clear and the blooms pointed, but it takes time, is troublesome to do, and hinders inspection of the flower; nevertheless, in unsettled weather, it is a good method of protection, especially for certain varieties."

NATIONAL SOCIETY'S LIST

The following selections were made a year or two ago by the National Rose Society of

England, and is a reliable guide to those who propose planting roses during the coming autumn. It is a list of the best 24 roses for general garden cultivation: Antoine Rivoire, Augustine Guinoisseau, Caroline Testout, Dean Hole, Frau Karl Druschki, General McArthur, G. Nabonnand, Grand Duc A. de Luxembourg, Gruss an Teplitz, Gustave Regis, La France, La Tosca, Mme. Ael Chatenay, Mme. Eugene Resal, Mme. Jean Dupuy, Mme. Jules Grolez, Mme. Ravary, Mrs. John Lainy, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Prince de Bulgarie, Souvenir du President Carnot, Ulrich Brunner, Viscountess Folkestone, White Maman Cochet.

ROSES FOR WIND-SWEPT GARDEN

There are some situations in Victoria where the wind from the Straits whistles through the garden more fiercely than is conducive to the culture of roses of a delicate disposition. The same thing applies to many parts of England. In order to meet this difficulty it is necessary to plant only those varieties which are able to stand a certain amount of buffeting. The answer to a query from one whose garden was open to the winds of the Bristol Channel will apply equally here:

"In such a garden I advise several rows of shelter hurdles, placed at intervals of about 20 feet. What are known as wattled hurdles are best. They are splendid and may be quickly covered with the charming wickuriana roses, which, planted at intervals of 6 feet or 8 feet, would cover them with foliage in one season. I naturally advise bush roses for such a windy garden as yours. If planted about 3 feet apart, you could partly peg down some of the growths, which would tend to keep the plants dwarf and thus benefit by the screens. On the screens some of the lovely perpetual-flowering roses could be planted, especially those from the China and Tea-scented sections.

"Among the comparatively new roses for your garden, which is situated in the vicinity of the Bristol Channel, I can recommend the following for their freedom of growth and good flowering qualities. They are not grouped in any order of merit, but you can rely upon all being good: Chateau a Clos Vougeot, Harry Kirk, Elizabeth Barnes, Laurent Carle, Mme. Maurice de Luze, Lyon Rose, Me. Segond Weber, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Earl of Warwick, Mrs. Isabelle Milner, Dora, Hugh Dickson, Ecarlate, Gustave Grunerwald, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Grace Molyneux, Hector Mackenzie, Betty, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Lady Ashton, Mme. P. Euler, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. E. G. Hill, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Rene Wilmart Uran, Mrs. Melanie Souper, Lady Ursula, Andre Gamon, Joseph Hill, John Cuff, Dr. O'Donel Browne, Friedrichsruh, Mrs. A. Mestmacott, General McArthur, W. R. Smith, Walter Speed, Charlotte Klemm, Aennechen Muller and Mrs. W. H. Cuthbert. Among ramblers you will find Goldfinch, Tauesendeschon, Coquina, White Dorothy and American Pillar distinct and beautiful.

Coming to the old roses, there are so many that it is difficult to advise, and I do not know what you already possess, but here are a few that should grow well in your windswept garden: Antoine Rivoire, Augustine Guinoisseau, Caroline Testout, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, G. Nabonnand, Mme. Jules Grolez, Mme. Ravary, La Tosca, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Ulrich Brunner, Mme. Jean Dupuy, Mrs. John Lainy, Prince de Bulgarie, Viscountess Folkestone, Admiral Dewey, Charles Lefebvre, Amateur Teyssier, Anna Olivier, Marie van Houtte, Captain Hayward, Boule de Neige, Elise Boelle, Clio, Commandant Felix Faure, Dr. Andry, Dr. Grill, Dupuy Jemain, Florence Pemberton, Grace Darling, H. Schultheis, Lady Roberts, Mme. A. Mari, Mme. Edmee Metz, Mme. Hoste, Mme. Isaac Pereire, La France, La France de '89, Mme. Lambert, Mme. Pernet-Ducher, Mme. Wagram and Peace."

SOME GOOD NEW ROSES

Choosing varieties of roses from those just put on the market is always difficult. Only an expert can do this, and even he is sometimes led astray. Last year's new roses have not yet arrived in Victoria. Anyone wishing to be ahead of the times by buying something that few others have, might do well to take the advice of Herbert E. Molyneux, a large amateur rose grower and a member of the National Rose Society. In a series of articles on the new roses he discusses them as follows:

Mme. Melanie Souper (Pernet-Ducher, 1906).—This rose needs no commendation of mine. As an exhibition flower it is more than useful; very fine flowers of it have been exhibited throughout the kingdom. A rose at Windsor shown by Mr. G. A. Hammond was particularly fine; then it secured the medal at the National show in the Royal Botanic Gardens for the best Hybrid Tea in the show for Messrs. S. McGredy & Son. As a bedder it is the best of its color among the more vigorous growers. It is not quite such an ideal bedder, perhaps, as Mme. Ravary, not being so compact in growth; but for a tall-growing variety to match in habit of growth such roses as Mme. Abel Chatenay, Caroline Testout, etc., it is the best yellow Hybrid Tea in commerce. The color is not yellow exactly, but that is the predominant shade; the catalogues call it salmon yellow suffused with pink. The exhibitor must shade it; but every rose-grower should find a place for it in his garden, as it is, undoubtedly, one of the best half-dozen roses of recent introduction, and is bound to become, if it has not already done so, very popular. It is such roses as Mme. Melanie Souper that make a raiser's reputation, and it is pleasing to find the raisers naming it after a connection of a rival in trade; but Pernet-Ducher's reputation is already made, and they are running some of their own raisers very close in popular esteem for the proud position of the world's premier raisers.

Mme. Constant Souper (Souper et Not-

ting, 1906).—This is a real good exhibition Tea; the season has been all against it, but it is a good grower. The flowers are large, of good substance, and I consider it the finest yellow exhibition Tea now in commerce. It is already in the first six Teas for exhibition. The plants I had of it, some half-dozen, passed through the winter, so I think it can be considered hardy for a Tea. The texture of the petal is, perhaps, not quite all that could be desired, and it undoubtedly requires heat to open properly, but it is quite indispensable to the exhibitor. It missed the gold medal of the National Rose Society, but it has proved since that it deserved it.

Mme. Leon Pain (Guillot, 1905).—This is a beautiful rose that I can recommend to all who have not grown it. The color varies from silvery salmon to pale flesh, with a centre suffused with orange shading. It is a good grower; flowers of good size and open freely. Altogether a first-rate bedding rose of lovely color, variable in autumn.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1907).—This is a lovely rose and one I can strongly recommend. It is often good enough for exhibition, but it is as a garden or bedding rose that I would recommend it. It has all the points that go to make a good rose. Flowers of good shape, color, very fragrant, and plenty of them. I have been very pleased with it. Color, pale cream, deepening in the centre to almost buff, sometimes showing salmon tints in the young flowers. The whole flower appeals very much to ladies, one of whom, looking at it in my garden, remarked, "That's the kind of rose I like; such a soft flower."

William Shean (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1906).—The largest rose in cultivation (though there are some bigger ones coming), this is a grand exhibition rose worthy to take its place among the Mildred Grants, Bessie Browns, Dean Holes, Mrs. Edward Mawleys—in a word, the elite of the exhibition roses. It is a very fine shape; color variable, all shades of pink; and is indispensable to all exhibitors and by no means difficult to grow. It is one of the best Hybrid Teas for exhibition; some would put it on top and say "the" best Hybrid Tea. While not going quite so far as that, I think it is easily in the first half-dozen.

Harry Kirk (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1907).—A gold medal rose of the National Rose Society of a very striking color, deep sulphur yellow, passing to a lighter shade until it becomes almost white at the edge of the petals. It is the first rose to have a challenge cup offered for the best stand of nine blooms; this was done at the provincial show of the National Rose Society at Luton, and there were some half-dozen entries, the raiser's generosity not exhibiting. The blooms exhibited, except, perhaps, some flowers in the winning stand, hardly did justice to the flower or the cup. I have seen it very fine, and it is, I think, the best rose of its color, and will make a fine bedder, as it is a good grower, quite first-rate.

ROSE PEST REMEDIES

This time of year is when it is necessary to keep a close watch upon insect pests. The tent caterpillar is gone, but there are still other enemies. Of these the most common are the green rose maggot and the green fly or aphid. The following remedies are good ones:

The Green Rose Maggot.—We all know this pest, which spins the leaves together. The maggots hatch out in April and soon begin to feed voraciously. Spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead poisons it not only for this maggot, but also for many other caterpillars. This should be done at once, and repeated in a fortnight. Arsenate of lead may be obtained in paste form known as Swift's arsenate paste, to be compounded as follows: Arsenate of soda 1 oz., acetate of lead (98 per cent) 2½ oz., water 10 gallons. Place the two in water and stir until dissolved, then add the rest of the water. A fine sprayer should be used. There are several other rose grubs which this wash will be useful for.

Green Fly or Aphid, which appear now. A good remedy for this troublesome pest and also for mildew is described by Dr. Williams, an amateur rosarian, in the Rose Annual of the National Rose Society for 1908. Take 1 lb. of Jeyes' Cyllin soft soap, boil with twice the quantity of water. Stir well till dissolved. When cool take 3 oz. of the syrupy liquid to 1 gallon of water, and apply with a very fine sprayer, such as the Abol.

SIR JOHN AND THE HOME

The Canadian Club of Ottawa has placed the lover of Canadian lore under a debt of gratitude by preserving in its last published volume the record of a banquet held some months ago at which the guests of honor included eight of the twenty-four survivors of the First Parliament of Canada. They were Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Wm. Ross, Hon. Wm. Miller, Hon. G. B. Baker, Sir James Grant, Sheriff Hagar, of Prescott County, and Mr. Basile Benoit, of Chambly, Que. The reminiscences uttered on that occasion are preserved. Of the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Benoit gave a couple of little incidents. During one sitting of the House, he said, Sir John was speaking on the possibilities of settlement in the immense fields of the Northwest Territories for a large number of families. He appealed to his people in Canada and to the world at large to come and take these lands and to build happy homes.

"His voice grew tender," said Mr. Benoit, "and I have still in the ear the words 'Happy homes' that he repeated many times with a caressing tone and deep feeling, pressing them, as a father, to come and to found a happy home in the boundless prairies that God had reserved to them."

"Another trait of personal character that I love to point out," continued Mr. Benoit, "is the following: When I was superintendent of the Chambly canal, Sir John happened to be

minister of railways and canals in the interim. As everywhere, some accidents happened occasionally to the laborers on the canal. I asked Sir John what to do when a man was injured on the work. His first question was always, 'Has he a family; has he children?' On an affirmative answer he invariably told me in earnest, 'Find the means to pay that man; don't let his children suffer.' I do not refer here to what Sir John has done in the building of the country, nor to his wonderful attainments. I have just found in him a tender heart; his memory is sacred to me forever."

WAITING FOR HOMESTEADS

Philosophers will tell you that it is the lust for land, that hunger for a holding of his own that has sent the man of Aryan origin and his ideals of civilization to the four corners of the earth. It was this hunger that first peopled Europe; just as it has peopled America, Australia and South Africa, and which has sent the white man to face impossible conditions of climate in the tropic lands. This primitive instinct, ordered and controlled, may be seen at work with all its original intensity at any Dominion land registry office in the Northwest provinces, when new homestead holdings are to be allotted. The rule of "first come, first served," has been adopted as the fairest to all parties and the scene resembles that in a great city before the opening of the box office sale for a critical collegiate football match or for some theatrical star of world-wide fame. It resembles it but it is infinitely more serious. It even has its tragic aspects. Frequently the waiting man is a down-and-out, to whom the hope of wrenching a living from the virgin land appears his last chance. The eager men wait for days holding their places in line to make sure of a good choice. All sorts and conditions mingle together on democratic terms. Many languages are heard and under the influence of a mutual desire, a spirit of comradeship springs up, which is a check on dirty trickery; though this is not unknown.

A WILY AFGHAN

A man was once condemned in Afghanistan to have his ears sliced off as a minor punishment. He had a powerful friend, however, who was much attached to him. This friend begged the late ameer in duly submissive tone to allow him to perform the operation, a favor which was granted. However, the amateur begged the ameer to show him what portion of each ear he wished to be removed. The ameer accordingly touched them lightly, whereupon the ingenious and courageous person proceeded to quote a passage in the Koran which said that anything touched by the representative of the Almighty became sacred. The despot smiled grimly and forgave them both.

HIS QUESTION-ANSWER

"Are marriages made in heaven?"

The lecturer paused, as if for answer to his interrogation; whereupon a man with a hunted look glanced furtively over his shoulder, swallowed hard, moistened his lips and said, huskily:

"Do strawberries grow at the North Pole?"

"What were you and Mr. Smith talking about in the parlor?" demanded Miss Blushe's mother.

"Oh, we were discussing our kith and kin," replied the young lady.

"Yeth, you wath," interposed her little sister. "Mr. Thimth asked you for a kith and you thaid 'You kin.'"

A member of one of our infantry bands came to the regimental surgeon and complained of sore throat.

"Sore throat, eh?" said the surgeon. "Let me see. Oh, that's not so bad. A slight irritation, nothing more. You'll be all right in a day or two. But, I think you had better take no risk of renewing the trouble by using your throat, so I will recommend you for a fortnight's sick leave."

Armed with a certificate, the bandsman obtained his sick leave. The two weeks had just come to an end when he again met the surgeon on the parade ground. The bandsman saluted. The surgeon recognized the face and stopped.

"How's the throat?" he asked.

"It's quite well, sir."

"That's good," said the surgeon. "You can now go back to your duty without fear. By the way, what instrument do you handle in the band?"

"The big drum, sir," said the musician.

Mayor Sheehan of Elmira was ridiculing the pretensions of a political opponent.

"He takes," said Mayor Sheehan, with a smile, "too much credit. He reminds me of the cayuse farmer. This farmer came home one night from a banquet, and, throwing himself down in a rocking chair before the stove, he sighed:

"I'm about tired out. Be the cows in the barn?"

"Yes, Adoniram," said his wife.

"Hosses fed and bedded down?" asked the farmer, and he took from his pocket a cigar with a gilt band about it.

"Yes, Adoniram, long ago."

"Wood chopped for mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Ducks picked and wagon wheel mended for tomorrow's market?"

"Yes, Adoniram."

"The farmer lighted the cigar, yawned, and said:

"Well, then, just hand me the Farm Journal, and draw me a jug of cider, Maria. I'll turn in soon. Farmin's beginning to tell on me."—New York Press.

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Erasmus

This great European scholar was born at Rotterdam in 1467, about twenty years before Martin Luther, and during his lifetime exercised an immeasurably powerful influence for good upon the thought of the day. He was an illegitimate child and adopted the name "Erasmus," as Gerard was the name of his father, and the meaning of this name "Amiable," translated into Greek is Erasmios.

His youth was one of hardship. What small means he had were stolen from him by unscrupulous guardians, and he suffered much from ill-health. But his power of persistence was inexhaustible, his love of study all-compelling. He came bravely through his trouble, all the better for the trial of strength.

He belonged to that famous school of learning founded by Gerard Groot at Deventer in Holland, his order being known as the "Good Brethren." Thomas a Kempis was another one of this brotherhood to become famous, as was also Nicholas of Cues, the poor fisherman's son, who was afterwards the great Cardinal de Cusa.

It was after leaving this institution that Erasmus entered a monastery, a step which was a mistake, as his biographers all agree, though it was while here that he began that deep study out of which was to come his great work on Biblical criticism, which was to do so much towards elevating religious thought and uncovering falsehood and superstition.

He left the monastery to enter the service of the Archbishop of Cambrai, as his secretary, and who eventually allowed him a small salary so that he might go to Paris to further his education. It was a difficult matter for him to entirely shake off old prejudices which had influenced him during his monastic life, but he was finally successful in his tireless efforts reasoning, and in 1500 he published his "Book of Adages," which immediately established his reputation for broad-minded and deep philosophy and tolerant criticism, and he became the leader of that party which supported the new learning against mediaeval scholasticism. His ability became recognized by the foremost intellectual talent; and crowned heads, and the Pope himself delighted to show him honor. There was a large class of people who detested him bitterly and sought to undermine his influence by countless tirades against him. Among this class were the Mendicant friars, whom he ridiculed very effectively.

Erasmus was offered again and again lucrative and powerful positions by the Church, such as cardinal's hats, bishoprics and deaneries; but he preferred to keep his freedom, and to undertake no duties that might bind him in any way from expressing his views and convictions.

In 1503 he produced "Enchiridion, or the Christian's Manual," in which he attempts to show us that the only way to arrive at an understanding of truth and an attainment of righteousness is by exercising the God-given faculty of reason, and overthrowing all superstition.

The year 1511 saw the publication of "Encomium Moriae," or "Praise of Folly," which he dedicated to Sir Thomas More. Five years later he gave to the world his first edition of the Greek Testament. A little later he wrote a new Latin version, and finally a series of "Paraphrases" in Latin of all the New Testament books except Revelation. These were translated into various modern languages, and of the English version every parish church in England was supplied with a copy.

With the "Colloquies," published in 1522, ends the list of his most popular books. His correspondence was enormous, and the accumulated mass of his work fills ten great folios.

Erasmus died in 1536, and in one of his last letters to a friend he wrote, "You talk of the great name I shall leave behind me, and which posterity is never to let die: I care nothing for fame, and nothing for posterity; I desire only to go home and find favor with Christ." His grave is in the cathedral at Basle, and is a place of pious pilgrimage.

The following summing up of his work is given by Andrew D. White:

First, he did much to develop a better education, and to instill a fruitful scholarship into the minds of the younger thinking men throughout Europe.

Second, he contributed more powerfully than any other to the Revival of Learning, and therefore to the wakening of reform ideas.

Third, he did more than any other to prevent the Revival of Learning in the North of Europe from degenerating into mere dilettantism, as it did in the South of Europe.

Fourth, more boldly than any other, he wrought to mitigate the tyranny of princes."

Fifth, a great service in which he was far beyond his time—beyond the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, beyond the leaders of the Protestant Church—he declared always for toleration.

Sixth, he planted in European statesmanship a most beneficent germ, which has since come to great growth, in showing at all times, and in all places the futility of attempting to crush thought by force.

Seventh, centuries in advance of his time, he labored to discourage war and to substitute for it arbitration.

Eighth, he stood at the beginning of the critical study of the Scriptures—of all that great work going on in our own time, which is giving religion new and broader foundations. With good reason has an eminent modern scholar said: "Luther made the Reformation that was; Erasmus the Reformation that is to be."

From "The Christian's Manual"

Every tree is known by its fruit. Although you watch, fast, attend Divine service, sing or observe strict silence, and the like ordinances, I value them not; nor shall I believe that you are in the Spirit except I behold in you the fruits of the Spirit.

Christ is nothing else than love, simplicity, patience, purity—in short, all that he Himself is; and the devil is nothing but that which draws us away from these ideals.

It would be well for us if we thought less of our dogmas and more of the gospel.

Read the best books. . . . The important thing for you is not how much you know, but the quality of what you know.

convince us all that the most beautiful truths that were ever brought to light have come to those who have taught us, or have come to us who have learned, as a direct result of inspiration from Nature. We may claim if we will that the source of our inspiration our best inspiration is in the Bible, but from whence did those who wrote the truths contained there receive their enlightenment? From the wonderful thought embodied in those matchless words, "When I consider the heavens the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained: What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him? For Thou has made him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor." To the all-governing principle contained in the brief sentence, "God is Love" Nature may be named as the

hats, and others with brown robes, rope girdles and tansored heads, were coming and going around us. Pilgrims were climbing and descending the stairs, kneeling and murmuring unintelligible devotions, kissing the star and the cleft in the rock, and the icons. Underneath us, though we were supposed to stand on the hill called Golgotha, were the offices of the Greek clergy and the chapel of Adam.

We went around from chapel to chapel; into the opulent Greek cathedral where they show the "Centre of the World"; into the bare little Chapel of the Syrians, where they show the tombs of Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea; into the Chapel of the Apparition, where the Franciscans say that Christ appeared to His mother after the resurrection."

There were numerous other chapels which the author did not have time to visit, or per-

young nun, hardly more than a girl, with a noble Italian face, shaken with sobs, the tears running down her cheeks, as she bent to touch her lips to the resting-place of the Friend of Sinners.

"This, then, is the way in which the craving for penitence, for reverence, for devotion, for some utterance of the nameless thirst and passion of the soul leads these pilgrims. This is the form in which the divine mystery of sacrificial sorrow and death appeals to them, speaks to their heart and comforts them.

"Could any Christian of whatever creed, could any son of woman with a heart to feel the trouble and longing of humanity, turn his back upon that altar? Must I not go away from that mysterious little room as the others had gone, with my face toward the stone of remembrance, stooping through the lowly door?"

"And yet—and yet in my deepest heart, I was thirsty for the open air, the blue sky, the pure sunlight, the tranquillity of large and silent spaces."

The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE MODERN NOVEL AS WINSTON CHURCHILL SEES IT

Mr. Winston Churchill, when asked recently to express his views on contemporary fiction, said: "Of late years the novel has assumed a great variety of forms; I am catholic enough to enjoy them all. Provided a novel is the natural expression of the man or woman who writes it, it is interesting, no matter what form it takes. I am speaking, of course, of good, or rather, well-written novels.

"However, I should say that one marked tendency of late years is to shorten a novel. I suppose many people have observed the phenomenon, when they confine themselves to serious books for a long period of time, or when on a long and leisurely sojourn in the country, they find it easier to read the old-fashioned novel of three volumes. Our forefathers not only read serious books, but they had also their leisure. The modern novel has shown a tendency to adapt itself to modern conditions, by having eliminated from the story what might now be deemed inessentials and little journeys aside. It is apt, especially in the many novels that deal with the subject of the relations of the sexes, to be a mere thread confined to the principal personages in the story itself. But it is impossible to generalize, such has been the expansion in the functions of the novel, which I think is the main change—this expansion, I mean. Mr. Henry James has hewn out a new path; Mr. Meredith, who may well be called modern, another. And the possibilities of this expansion seem to me to be limitless. All true efforts such as these are entertaining, all are useful; all were undreamed of once."

VACATION READING

Rev. S. Parks Cadman, of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has a custom which it might be well for other divines to follow. Every year he selects from the new publications ten books which he especially recommends to the people of his congregation for their reading. Fiction in the ten for the year is represented by William Allen White's "A Certain Rich Man," William de Morgan's "It Never Can Happen Again," Arnold Bennett's "The Old Wives' Tale," with William Lyon Phelps' "Essays On Modern Novelists" added for the needed critical balance. In addition to Professor Phelps' book, essays are represented by Professor C. G. Winchester's volume of criticisms, entitled "A Group of English Essayists."

MOST IN DEMAND

Among the books most in demand in Boston for the week ending May 21, two novels of widely different nature figure. They are Winston Churchill's "A Modern Chronicle" and Mary S. Watts' "Nathan Burke." The first is a story of "society" life; the second an unusual presentation of picturesque life in less conventional setting.

JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NEW BOOK

The title of James Lane Allen's forthcoming book, hitherto announced as "A Brood of the Eagle," has been changed. It is now given out as "The Doctor's Christmas Eve."

The Ruling Passion

Above the football field of Clancarmichael skimmed Sandy M'Tavish in his latest searplane. The few spectators who had banged their saxespence for the matches stood with upgazing eyes in wonderment.

Like a bird Sandy circled in the skies. He darted, he turned, he glided, he glode, he—Havers and hoots! Something had gone wrong, and he was falling!

Down, down, down! In one moment all was over. Sandy and his searplane lay in a tangled heap upon the field. The secretary of the Clancarmichael F.C. rushed up excitedly. "Is he dead, or just fainted?" he cried.

"Worrrk his arms, lads! Worrrk his legs! Bring some whisky! We'll fetch him round."

For fifteen minutes all worked hard in endeavoring to restore Sandy's consciousness. Then, slowly, Sandy opened an eye.

"Aha!" cried the Clancarmichael secretary, the light of triumph in his eyes. "Sandy, mon, I'll trouble ye for your saxeppence entrance fee!"



Miss Ada Reeve

Miss Amy Webster

Divide your day and give to each part of it a special occupation. . . . Never work at night. It dulls the brain and hurts the health.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

In his little book, "Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land," Henry Van Dyke tells us that one of the convictions brought home to him by his travel in Damascus and the mountains of Samaria, was that Christianity is an out-of-doors religion. This is a truth that it were well we all could learn, if for no other reason than that it will so greatly enhance our capacity for pure enjoyment of the best things of life. Mr. Van Dyke gives as his reason for this conviction that all the important events in connection with the life of Our Saviour took place out of doors, from the birth in the grotto at Bethlehem to the crowning death on the Hill of Calvary outside the city wall, and that all his discourses with one exception, from the Sermon on the Mount, to the last commission to his disciples, were spoken in the open air. This fact is not alone true of Jesus, it is true of all the other great prophets as well, and of all the wise philosophers that ever lived in so far as their discourse and teachings go.

There are some among us who shut away our religion in our church as a thing only to be thought of once or twice a week. There are still others of us who think that the only way to worship God in the beauty of holiness is to worship Him in His Own vast temple that has the infinite sky for its roof and for its walls the everlasting hills. But a little thought will

means of inspiration and the proof of its truth.

Most of us are not obliged to travel to the Holy Land to receive Mr. Van Dyke's conviction, but a very great many of us are apt to lose sight of it in the stress and hurry of our daily lives, but if we would only permit ourselves the time and the inclination our Christianity would be a much more blessed and beautiful thing.

The journey to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is thus described by the author:

"The interior was dim and shadowy. Opposite the entrance was the Stone of Unction, a marble slab on which it is said the body of Christ was anointed when it was taken down from the cross. Pilgrim after pilgrim came kneeling to the stone, and bending to kiss it beneath the Latin, Greek, Armenian and Coptic lamps which hang above it by silver chains.

The Chapel of the Crucifixion was on our right, above us in the second storey of the church. We climbed the steep flight of stairs and stood in a little room, close, obscure, crowded with lamps, and icons and candelabra, incrustured with ornaments of gold and silver, full of strange odors and glimmerings of misty light. There, they told us, in front of that rich altar, was the silver star which marked the place in the rock where the Holy Cross stood. And on either side of it were the sockets which received the crosses of the two thieves. And a few feet away, covered by a brass slide, was the cleft in the rock which was made by the earthquake. It was lined with slabs of reddish marble and looked nearly a foot deep.

Priests in black robes and tall, cylindrical

hats, and others with brown robes, rope girdles and tansored heads, were coming and going around us. Pilgrims were climbing and descending the stairs, kneeling and murmuring unintelligible devotions, kissing the star and the cleft in the rock, and the icons. Underneath us, though we were supposed to stand on the hill called Golgotha, were the offices of the Greek clergy and the chapel of Adam. We went around from chapel to chapel; into the opulent Greek cathedral where they show the "Centre of the World"; into the bare little Chapel of the Syrians, where they show the tombs of Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea; into the Chapel of the Apparition, where the Franciscans say that Christ appeared to His mother after the resurrection."

There were numerous other chapels which the author did not have time to visit, or perhaps the inclination. Such a gaudy show as it all must be seems strangely at variance with the life and death of the simplest of Teachers. "The centre of all this maze of creeds," he goes on, "ceremonies and devotions is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, a little edifice of precious marbles, carved and gilded, standing beneath the great dome of the church, in the middle of a rotunda surrounded by marble pillars. We bought and lighted our waxen tapers and waited for a lull in the stream of pilgrims to enter the shrine. First we stood in the vestibule with its tall candelabra; then in the Angel's Chapel with its fifteen swinging lamps, making darkness visible; then, stooping through a low doorway, we came into the tiny chamber, six feet square, which is said to contain the rock-hewn tomb in which the Saviour of the World was buried."

"Mass is celebrated here daily by different Christian sects. Pilgrims, rich and poor, come here from all parts of the habitable globe. They kneel beneath the three and forty lamps of gold and silver. They kiss the worn slab of marble which covers the tombstone, some of them smiling with joy, some of them weeping bitterly, some of them with quiet, businesslike devotion, as if they were performing a duty. . . . I saw a Russian peasant, sad-eyed, wrinkled, bent with many sorrows, lay his cheek silently on the tombstone, with a look on his face as if he were a child leaning against his mother's breast. I saw a little barefoot boy of Jerusalem, with big, serious eyes, come quickly in, and try to kiss the stone; but it was too high for him, so he kissed his hand and laid it upon the altar. I saw a

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Charles I. was a strange compound of strength and weakness. He was cultured, kind and lived an irreproachable life; on the other hand he was deceitful, unscrupulous and treacherous. He was a Protestant, but his wife, Maria Henrietta, of France, was an ardent Roman Catholic. His father had educated him in the doctrines of absolutism, and he came to the throne when the relations between the Crown and Parliament were greatly strained. He was well liked by the people, although those who knew him best had become to question his sincerity and to suspect that he would seek to extend the prerogative even further than his father had. His wife, who brought with her from France extreme notions of the power of kings, encouraged him to assert himself as the sole ruler of Great Britain, and his closest adviser, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was an avowed advocate of absolutism. In judging of Charles it is necessary to remember that the Stuarts had ruled Scotland without parliaments, and that his father had throughout his reign in England ignored them as far as possible. While we may condemn him for the methods by which he attempted to attain his ends, we ought not to fail to recognize that he might conscientiously hold his opinions of his rights as King. Many sincere men entertained the same views, and indeed it was not yet established that Parliament had a right to a voice in the administration of the kingdom. Its legislative rights had been admitted, but many of the best minds in the kingdom denied its claim to a voice in the manner in which the affairs of the nation were carried on. Even the great parliamentary leaders did not at first aspire to any share in the administration of affairs. They demanded for parliament the power to make the laws, to impose taxation, to determine matters relating to religion and to discuss freely all matters of state, but they did not claim the right to say how the laws should be administered or the revenues should be expended. The doctrine that the ministers of the Crown were responsible to parliament had fallen into abeyance. But Charles was determined to govern without any restraint. To him the principle that the redress of grievances should precede the granting of Supply was intolerable, for that presupposed the right of the people to question the validity of his conduct and that of his ministers, a doctrine that he would not concede.

Puritanism, which, as we saw in a previous article, had its origin in a little group of people who had fled during the reign of Mary to Geneva, had at this time become dominant in England, and in Scotland Presbyterianism was firmly established. However English Puritanism and Scottish Presbyterianism may have differed in respect to forms of worship and matters of creed, they were alike in their adherence to the principle of popular supremacy. This was the direct outcome of the teachings of Calvin, the fundamental principle of whose doctrine was the assertion of the sovereignty of God, from which it followed that under Him all men must of necessity be equal. Stripped of all details, the contest which arose between Charles and Parliament almost immediately upon his accession was over popular sovereignty. It was complicated by questions of an ecclesiastical character; it was intensified by fears that Roman Catholicism was about to be restored; it was embittered by a strife between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy; it was rendered more violent by religious fanaticism; but at the bottom it was strife as to whether the King or the people should rule Britain. It is with this aspect of the case only that we shall concern ourselves.

Charles came to the throne in 1625. At that time there was war with Spain. Parliament was quite willing that it should be prosecuted vigorously, for Spain was regarded as the arch-enemy of the Protestant religion; but it insisted that the struggle should be confined to the sea, whereas the King was desirous of carrying on operations on land as well. This early in the reign caused friction; but the first evidence given by Parliament of its intention to assert its power was in its first meeting, which was in the first year of the reign, when Montague, a court chaplain, who had preached the doctrine of the Real Presence and the divine right of kings, was summoned before the Bar and committed to prison. Charles showed no resentment, but he became indignant when his request for a large grant of money was met by one of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, whereas his plans called for at least a million. He was yet more indignant when Parliament declined to grant him the ordinary revenues of the Crown for life, limiting the grant to a year only, on the ground that the incidence of taxation required revision. Charles at once refused the grant and ordered the House of Commons to adjourn. They reassembled shortly after, but in the meantime Charles had released Montague from prison and endeavored to collect taxes without legal sanction. The temper of the Assembly was shown in the exclamation of Sir Thomas Philips, when he said: "England is the last monarchy that retains her liberties. Let them not perish now." But the resolution of the King was not moved, and acting on the advice of Buckingham, he dissolved the House. The attitude of Charles may be defined in his own words. "Remember," he said, "that Parliaments are altogether in my power for their calling, sitting and dissolution; and therefore, as I find the fruits of them to be good or evil, they are to continue to be or not to be." The reply of Parliament to this was to order the impeachment of Buckingham. It will be timely here to speak of the parliamentary leaders, for the British people owe so much to them that it is of importance that

their characters should be well understood. If, as some claim, we are on the eve of a constitutional crisis, it is well that we should learn as well as we can who were the men who precipitated the tremendous events which culminated in the overthrow of the monarchy. First among them must be named Sir John Eliot. He was a man of high social standing, his family being one of the most ancient in the kingdom. He had performed distinguished public services, particularly in the suppression of piracy in the Channel. He was highly educated, refined, dignified and devout. His eloquence was of a high order; he was, indeed, the first to introduce impassioned appeals into the discussions of Parliament. His mind was active and clear; his temper was ardent and resolute. He believed in Parliament. To him that body represented the collective wisdom of the nation, and he insisted that the safety of the kingdom depended upon the responsibility of ministers to the representatives of the people.

Another leader of the Commons at this time was Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford. On his entry into public life he was a champion of popular government, and was among the foremost advocates of the Petition of Right. He was a man of rare talents and powerful eloquence, less fiery and passionate than Eliot, but yet able to sway his fellow-members with ease. We find him declaring in Parliament: "We must vindicate our ancient liberties; we must reinforce the laws made by our ancestors. We must set such a stamp upon them as no licentious spirit shall dare hereafter to invade." Later he became intoxicated with ambition, and proved the most effective agent of Charles in extending his absolutism. He differed from his fellow-leaders in that he sought at all times his own ends. His object was power, and he looked upon the King simply as a medium through whom he should exercise the power to which he attained. From being a champion of the rights of the people, he became their most determined opponent. Perhaps no man contributed more to the downfall of the King than he. His ability as an administrator was great, but his methods were unscrupulous. His career in Ireland was productive of evils, which bear fruit even today. He inaugurated a policy to which he gave the name of "Thorough," and which may be thus defined: The King was to be absolute and the English monarchy was to be placed upon the same footing as Richelieu had placed the monarchy in France; the estates and liberty of every person in the realm were to be at the disposal of the Crown; the courts were to be deprived of independent authority and to be simply instruments for the exercise of the royal will; the most merciless punishments were to be imposed on any one who ventured to question what the King might do. To this policy, which went much further than he himself had ever intended to go, Charles gave a ready assent, and thus precipitated the conflict with Parliament.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Iberian Peninsula, as Spain and Portugal are sometimes called, presents one of the most interesting examples of racial characteristics to be found anywhere. The difference between the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal is very marked, and their attitude towards each other is very unfriendly. Speaking generally, the Spaniards are a much more refined race than the Portuguese. The patriotism and energy of the latter are intense, but they are difficult of control, and in their habits are not on a par with the people of Europe generally. The explanation of these differences will appear from the review of the history of the Peninsula. The primary cause may be found in the fact that the Portuguese represent more strongly than the Spaniards the original stock with which the Peninsula was peopled. This ancient race was driven before successive invaders until they took refuge on the Atlantic coast, just as the Celtic population of the British Isles was driven before the Teutonic invaders.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Peninsula are called Iberians. Representatives of them are supposed to survive in the Basques. This remarkable people occupy the southwestern part of France and the northerly part of Spain, on both sides of the Pyrenees and adjoining the Bay of Biscay, to which they give their name. They are a fine, sturdy race, make excellent soldiers and sailors, and retain their ancient language and customs with little change from what they were centuries ago. Some historians claim that there were Greek settlements in the Peninsula before the historical period, and there seems to be no doubt that the Phoenicians founded colonies in the country more than three thousand years ago. Carthage in northern Africa was a Phoenician city originally, although it attained its independence, and the Carthaginians occupied parts of Spain. It is claimed, with we do not know what degree of authority, that the Trojans, who survived the capture of their city by the Greeks, sought refuge in the Iberian Peninsula. There seems, however, to be no reason for supposing that any of the people, who may have come from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, found the Peninsula unoccupied, and ethnologists have assumed the existence of an aboriginal people to whom they have given the name Iberi. The assumption is well supported by facts. It seems established that there was a Celtic invasion of the Peninsula. This took place in prehistoric times, and we find before the Christian Era that the combination of the Celtic and Iberian blood had produced a race of people in central Spain that was exceptionally vigorous, and warlike. In those days fighting was the chief test of human superiority, and both the infantry and cavalry of the

Celtiberi, as the Romans called them, were of the highest type. We probably find in this race the origin of the Spanish people of today, and it was perhaps the stronger admixture of Celtic blood with the Iberian at this time that originated the distinction between the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The Roman invasion infused a new element into the population, but there is not much reason to suppose that its influence extended to Portugal. The amalgamation between the new invaders and the Celtiberi seems to have been complete, and the result was the development of a new type of people, the descriptions of whom by the Latin writers disclose many of the most distinctive characteristics of the Spanish of the present day. The type was so strongly fixed, as far as form and features are concerned, that the accounts of the beautiful girls, who went from Spain to Rome, would apply to the Spanish women of later centuries around whom romance has woven so much that is pleasing. About the Fifth Century the great advance of the Teutonic tribes across Central Europe occurred. The Vandals led the van, so far as the Peninsula was concerned. Then came the Goths and one branch of the race, the Visigoths, settled in Spain, and to some extent in Portugal. They contributed to a very large extent in the determination of the characteristics of the people, but as was the case with previous invaders, their influence was less in the west than in the east and centre, so that the Portuguese became more than ever a people apart from their neighbors. In 712 began the great Saracenic invasion. The Moorish occupants of the Peninsula added another element to the already mixed race. Some of the "kingdoms" into which Spain was divided, kept their racial stock fairly pure, notably Aragon and Castile. The infusion of Moorish blood into Portugal was quite marked. Subsequently the Moors were driven out of the country, but not until they had left their impression upon the character of the people over a wide area.

Thus we find that contributing to the production of the two nationalities, which inhabit the Peninsula, we have an ancient race known as the Iberi, supposed to be aboriginal, possibly a Trojan and Greek element, certainly some of the Phoenician stock and of its modification the Carthaginian, Romans, Vandals, Celts, Moors and later to a smaller degree Franks. The Trojans, Phoenicians, and Carthaginians represented what is called the Turanian stock from which the Chinese and the Japanese are said to have sprung; the Moors are of the Semitic stock; the Celts, Vandals, Cissigoths, and Franks are of Aryan stock, otherwise known as the Indo-European. The Iberi and the Romans cannot be ascribed with certainty to any of this last stock. We do not suppose that there is any country in Europe in which so many various races have combined to produce types of people that are so well defined as the Spaniards and Portuguese are. It is interesting to note in this connection that these two peoples, after their racial character had become fully developed, came to America, where they have intermarried with the native Indian tribes, and the result is the Spanish half-breed of Central and South America and the Portuguese half-breed of Brazil.

It will be seen when the development of the people of other nationalities comes to be considered that the variations of characteristics are possibly not so difficult to explain as they seem to be at first sight. The case of the Iberian Peninsula is peculiarly well fitted to illustrate how these have been brought about. As has been shown above, there is no great difficulty in accounting for the difference between Spaniards and Portuguese, although there are no natural lines of demarcation between the two countries. The historical facts also explain why there are wide differences between the people inhabiting the several provinces of Spain. It ought to be added to what has been said above that the physical nature of localities also to a considerable extent modify the types of their inhabitants.

A SPECULATION

Instances have frequently occurred where, through injury or illness, persons have lost their memory to a greater or less degree. In some instances they have forgotten who they are, while retaining their other faculties in their normal condition. Usually there seems to be a transition stage between the full possession of his faculties and the beginning of the new conditions, for which the victim has no explanation to offer after he has recovered his memory. He will say, for example, I remember leaving home at such and such a time, and the next thing I recall is that I was in such and such a place, which may be hundreds of miles distant from his home, and the time may be many days later. As these extraordinary lapses of memory are possible, it is conceivable that an adult man might lose his memory entirely. Let it be supposed that a normally healthy and intelligent man is cast away naked on an uninhabited island, and for some cause or another has absolutely lost all memory. He is simply a human organism with its physical functions in full operation and a mind capable of thought but an absolute blank, so far as knowledge is concerned. What would be the chance of such a man living, and what sort of a person would he become? Here is an open field for speculation. It may be assumed that he would on gaining consciousness become aware of physical sensations, that is he would become hungry and thirsty, and his first effort would be to supply these wants. Would he know enough to eat

to appease his hunger and drink to assuage his thirst? In other words, are these essential acts so instinctive that they would be performed without education? Judging from the actions of infants, they are instinctive, and would be performed without previous knowledge. His first great danger would be in respect to the choice of food. The lower animals have an instinct that is almost unerring in respect to food; but it seems doubtful if the human animal has it. As the number of natural products that are poisonous is much less than that of those that are nutritious, the chances are that our naked animal would manage to sustain his life. Sleep would of course come automatically. It may be taken for granted that the man would in a very short time settle down into a sort of routine in which eating and sleeping would form the principal parts. It is to be assumed also, as we are supposing him to be a man of intelligence, that he would give some attention to the question of shelter, and that he would not long remain naked, if materials were available out of which he could make clothing, for in the last analysis clothes are merely a form of shelter. Being without memory, our hero would not know that there were any human beings in the world, or that there was any other thing in all the world beyond his island and the surrounding sea; but being intelligent, he would naturally begin to speculate upon how he came to be where he was, and it seems inevitable that he would reach the conclusion that he must have had a previous existence. Thus far we may go with a feeling of certainty that we cannot be very much astray; but when we endeavor to determine what he would think that previous existence was like, that is what the conditions of the life were, we are afloat on a boundless ocean of speculation.

But the interesting question in such a connection is whether or not the man would develop a moral consciousness. To put the matter in another way, could he do anything wrong? We cannot answer this question without proceeding at once to the next stage in the inquiry. We will have to determine what is the abstract test of right and wrong. Some will say that the test is whether or not an act is in accordance with the Divine Law as it has been revealed to men. But there are very many parts of the world

"Where there ain't no 'Ten Commandments'"

nor anything resembling them, and of course to our solitary man on the island, without memory of anything that had happened or he had learned previous to his entry upon this stage of his existence, there would be no code for the regulation of his conduct, no fixed principles derived from education. If another person should come to the island, a new element would at once enter into his existence, and the possibility that he might benefit or injure that individual would create the possibility of his doing right or wrong, and the operation of Law would at once begin, that is of human law. But it is conceivable that to such a person in solitude two courses of action would lie open. He might brutalize himself mentally and physically, or he might develop along lines of gentleness and nobility. He might either sink to the level of the brutes that surrounded him, or he might rise to a height immeasurably above them. Which he would be the more likely to do would depend in some measure upon his inherited instincts, but no matter why he did it, we may justly say that if he sank downward he would be doing wrong, and that if he progressed upward he would be doing right. From this it seems to follow that there is a distinction between right and wrong which has no relation to the effect of our actions upon others.

In what has been above suggested there is the basis upon which an imaginative and logical mind might erect an exceedingly interesting work of fiction. What would be the views of the solitary man, with only the memory of what had taken place after he had awakened to find himself alone, when he first met other men, and when he came in contact with modern society? Would he evolve a species of theology? Would he be actuated by any other feeling than selfishness? Possibly if one should follow out this line of thought logically, the inevitable conclusion would be that in selfishness is the source of all evil and that love is of necessity the fulfilling of all law.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lugm)

SOME GREAT DRAMATISTS AND THEIR MASTERPIECES

Aeschylus

Before the time of this mightiest of Greek tragic poets, the drama was in more or less of an embryonic state. It had begun, as early as we can ascertain with the dithyrambic chorus sung at the festivals of Dionysius, and Thespis has the credit of introducing the first actor who related the story of the god. The word "drama" means action, and Aeschylus by starting the innovation of having two or more actors may be said to have originated drama, in as much as heretofore, there had been practically no action, but merely a monologue. Perhaps it would be as well before proceeding further to come to some understanding of what the Dionysian feasts were. Dionysius, in Greek mythology, is the god of the vine, so that his feasts were in reality Bacchanalian festivals. He was one of the

many sons of Zeus, and his mother was a daughter of King Cadmus of Thebes. Semele, the mother was killed by lightning, but at her request to Zeus her infant was saved by the rapid growth of the vines which suddenly flourished round him as a protection. Zeus took up the child and enclosed him in his own thigh, keeping him there until Dionysius had reached maturity. So that the lad was twice born, and the dithyrambus celebrated this "double-birth." He was educated by the nymphs of Nysa.

Aeschylus lived in stirring times. He was of noble birth and born in Athens 525 B. C. One of his earliest experiences was the witnessing of the assassination of the tyrant Hipparchus in the public streets of his native town. While he was still a lad he took a keen interest in the establishment of democratic rule which was brought about in Athens through the efforts of the renowned Cleisthenes. During the wars with Persia it is probable that the poet took considerable part in the fighting. He was then at the zenith of his manhood and we have evidence of his taking part at Marathon and Salamis. He was infused with the very spirit and sentiment of war, and intensely patriotic, all the noble traditions of his country stirred his intellect and inspired his genius. He had studied in that early Athenian school whose masters were Miltiades, Aristides and Themistocles, so that he is a fitting example of the most advanced intellectual thought of the day.

His plays, besides the innovations he introduced into them, are remarkable for the depth and power of their poetry. He is said to have been the author of ninety-two, but only seven complete plays have come down to us. They are preserved in manuscript in the Laurentian Library at Florence, Italy, which manuscript was probably compiled some fourteen hundred years after the poet's death. The master-piece among his extant plays is the trilogy of the "Oresteia."

In their chronological order the dramas are as follows:

1st, the "Persians." This is an historical tragedy and represents the victory of the Greeks over Xerxes in the Bay of Salamis. In the opening of the play the chorus, composed of Persian elders are bemoaning in song the fact that no word has come to them of the soldiers absent in Greece, and they fear that defeat may have overtaken them. Atossa, Xerxes' aged mother appears before the elders and relates an evil dream she has had and also expresses her dire forebodings. She is soon followed by a messenger who announces the terrible defeat of the Persians at Salamis. The old queen leaves the stage weeping and lamenting. The chorus sings a gloomy dirge. The ghost of the once great Darius appears from the under-world and warns the Persians to desist from further attacks upon the Greeks. After he has vanished, Xerxes and the sorrowing remnant of his army return and join with the chorus in voicing their sorrow.

2nd, the "Suppliants." This is a simple play of mythological derivation.

3rd, the "Seven Against Thebes." This drama deals with the legend of the house of Darius or the doomed race.

4th, "Prometheus." In this play the characters are all divinities and the scene of action a desolate waste on Scythia. We are all, doubtless, more or less acquainted with the story as Dionysius portrays it here, of the sin of Prometheus against Zeus, and of Prometheus' gift to the human race of fire, and of his teaching to them of the arts and handicrafts so that they may withstand the anger of the great god, who wishes to destroy them. It is a long and powerful drama, full of magnificent scenes and stirring poetry. In "Prometheus Unbound," between which and the first play ages are supposed to have elapsed we have the reconciliation of Prometheus, the friend of mankind, with Zeus, king of heaven.

The three remaining plays are a trilogy and relate the gloomy myth of the house of Atrius. This is another with which most of us are partially familiar in its new setting in the opera "Elektra." The modern version differs not a little from the old tale, but we will not go into details. In the first play "Agamemnon" the great king is murdered by his faithless wife upon his return from the Trojan war. In the second, the "Choephoroi," the guilty woman is in turn killed by her son the avenging Orestes, and in the last the "Eumenides" the conscience-smitten young man confesses his crime and seeks punishment, but is pronounced guiltless by the citizens of Athens.

A Fragment from "Prometheus."

O holy Aether, and swift-winged winds,
And River-wells, and laughter innumerable
Of yon sea-waves: Earth, mother of us all
And all-viewing cyclic sun, I cry on you,
Behold me a god, what I endure from gods.
Behold, with throe on throe,
How wasted by this woe,
I wrestle down the myriad years of time.
Behold how fast around me
The new King of the happy ones sublime
Has flung the chain he forged, has shamed
and bound me.
Woe, woe, today's woe and the coming morrows
I cover with one groan. And where is found
me
A limit to these sorrows?

"With \$100,000," said a young man of expensive ideas, "I could make a fortune on the stock exchange."

"Yes," rejoined a friend, "but whose fortune would you make?"

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

BREED VERSUS TYPE

Many arguments we hear as to which is the best breed to keep, and we every now and then get letters asking which of our three breeds are the best layers and which do we like the best. Also, don't we think a certain breed will lay more eggs, etc., etc. We usually answer: We don't know.

Some, of course, will think we ought to know, but let me explain. To begin with, each breed has its characteristic or special value. The Leghorn is known the world over as a layer, and always will be. There is probably no breed of fowl which has been so popular for so many years on its merits as the Leghorn family. There are strains, of course, better layers than others, but all are conceded as good layers if rightly treated.

The Orpington, of which we breed the buff variety for several reasons, namely, their rich golden color, their white legs and skin, their quiet habits, and their ability to shell out eggs in winter has its special value. Again, there is no better mother living than a buff Orpington. You can take her by the feathers of the back and lift her off the nest and she won't ever kick her feet let alone raise a fuss.

The Barred Rock is a good farmer's fowl which in too many cases has been spoiled. Here selection works wonders. Many there are who think a Barred Rock should be almost as big as a turkey; but this is a mistake. A Barred Rock cock should weigh 9 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7 1-2 lbs.; pullet, 6 1-2 lbs. When you make a practice of getting them year after year larger than this, you get them too big and lazy to fill the egg basket. We have often seen Rock hens, whole flocks of them, large, blocky, too blocky and too lazy, and the owner disgusted with the result of his season's produce; no wonder. We like a Rock female not too short in leg, fairly long keel, long back, with not much tail, good bright eye, alert and quick. Females like this breed right won't bother you going broody too often. The male should be not too large, nicely curved back, good breast and good, alert upright carriage, and his chicks can be marketed at 3 lbs. in twelve weeks.

Everyone has his or her own fancy in the matter of breed, but we often wonder if there is any one best breed. I think it is more a matter of type and strain and the owner's ability to raise and treat them right.

One of the most important items to be borne in mind is breed type. Find out what the standard calls for, and then buy as near that type as possible and keep it. You will not improve much by going away from the standard. If you want a Rock as big as a turkey, better sell the Rocks, and buy turkeys, for the Rocks won't lay any more than the turkey if you run to turkey size. But Mediterranean, Dutch and French breeds need a little different treatment to most American, English and Asiatic breeds.—H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C., in Farm and Ranch Review.

LAYING PULLETS

Every farmer in Colorado should have 200 bright, hustling, laying pullets next winter when eggs are bringing fifty cents a dozen. This means hatching six or eight hundred chicks, which should be done not later than this month; earlier would be better for the larger breeds.

They should be kept free from lice, be given plenty of grain and milk; exercise and vegetable food will be beneficial if they have the run of the farm, and you need not be afraid of over feeding if the grain is scattered in straw or loose earth. Keep the coops clean and sweet, cull out the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to eat; they will taste better then, bring more on the market than later, and make more room for the growing pullets.

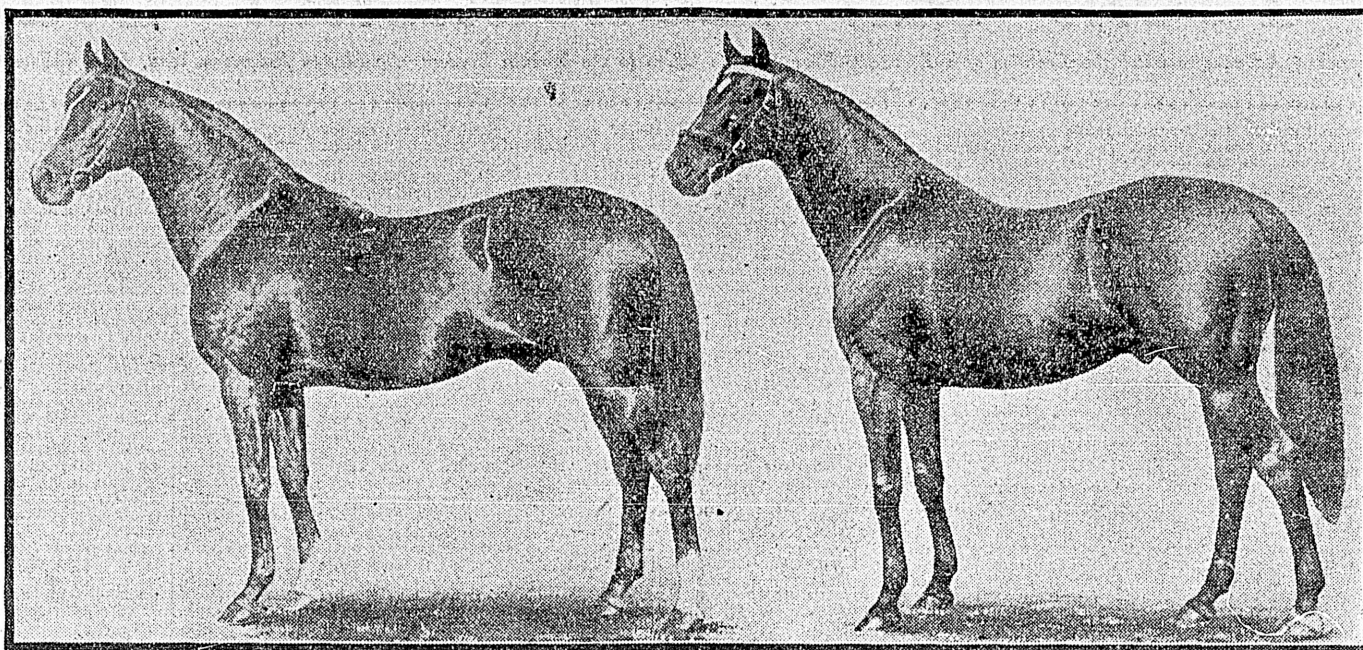
Begin next month, and, during the summer cull out the old hens, reserving only such of the yearlings as have proven good producers; the old roosters should go just as soon as you are through hatching unless you need their company. This thinning out means more room and better care for the pullets. Let the weaklings die; mark the slow growing pullets and sell them with the cockerels. During October make a last severe culling and keep nothing that does not mean business; your 200 pullets will cost about eighteen eggs a day for feed; will produce about fifty or sixty eggs above that number when they are at the best price, and will gradually increase in numbers.

A dollar a day profit on a hundred hens during the winter months means no grocery bills to pay next fall; it is not easily done, but it is being done right along, which means that you can do it with proper attention, hatching early, providing a variety of foods and keeping steadily at it.—W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

The suburbanite laughed with the others when the professor from the agricultural college threw on the screen the pictures of forlorn chicks affected with white diarrhoea (every breeder at some time had had such a group at home); then, turning to his seat-mate, he said: "I never appreciated my grandmother until I tried to raise chickens. The dear old lady raised from three to five five hundred chickens a year, and did her own work."

Farmers can't afford to lose their chickens with white diarrhoea; when there is a shortage of crops we need the hen to pay the grocery



Cyllene

TYPICAL ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS

Diamond Jubilee

The above illustrations show fine types of the English thoroughbred. The animals represented were recently purchased in England by Argentine breeders. In his way the English Thoroughbred is the finest type of the horse. The expression "thoroughbred" is frequently misapplied. There can be no such thing as a thoroughbred cow, hog, sheep or dog. Coming to horses, we often read of thoroughbred Clydes, Percherons, Morgans, Hambletonians, and so on. This is a misapplication of the term. The Thoroughbred is a distinct class, and the term is the name of that class, just as the other terms are the names of the other classes. If it is desired to express purity of breeding in regard to other animals, the correct term to use is "pure-bred." There can, of course, be no such thing as absolute purity of blood in any animal, for if we go back far enough in the case of the longest pedigree, we will find other strains coming in. Therefore, the founders of the various books in which pedigrees are kept set certain standards by which admission into those books is regulated. The original rule for the English Stud-Book, which is the record of the Thoroughbred, was that the animals to be registered should

show eight crosses to the animals, whose pedigrees were collated therein. A Thoroughbred is a horse registered or eligible for registry in the Stud-Book. This book was originally published in 1808, and it contained the pedigrees of as many animals bred for racing as could be compiled with any degree of certainty. It goes back to the close of the Seventeenth Century, and its record, which is pretty well settled as authentic, ascribes the beginning of the stock to horses imported from the Continent and of Arabian origin. Among them was the Byerly Turk, so called because one Captain Byerly rode him during King William's wars. Another was the Darley Arabian, a direct importation from Aleppo by the man whose name he bears. He was brought to England in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, and from him all the best horses are descended. The celebrated Flying Childers, of whose deeds on the turf there are all manner of wonderful stories told, was a son of his. The Godolphin Arabian was another of the great founders of the race. He was imported from Barbary about 1730. Charles II., who was very fond of good horses, imported a number of choice mares of Eastern origin, and they have gone down into horse history as the royal mares. In the horses

named and the royal mares we have the foundation of the great family of horses known as the Thoroughbred.

The Thoroughbred has had a potent influence upon the development of other types of horses. Nearly all the best hunters are in part of Thoroughbred stock. The Cleveland Bay and the Coach Horse, for which a stud-book was started about twenty-five years ago in order to meet the American taste for certified pedigrees, also owe much of their excellence to their infusion of Thoroughbred blood. The trotting stock of America gets its stamina and ambition from the same source. Imported Messenger, as he is usually called, one of the great ancestors of the trotting families, was a Thoroughbred. An infusion of this blood seems to add courage, ambition and stamina to all other stocks, as well as that indefinable element known as "quality," which every horseman understands and no one can explain. In these days, when so much is being said about horse races, and when it must be confessed that "the sport of kings" is being run into the ground, it is worth remembering that the breeding of horses in England for racing purposes did in times past more for the development of horses of a high class than any other influence.

bills; when the crops are good we need her to furnish a profitable market for the gleanings of the stubblefield, and to get the little extras so dear to the hearts of women in town or country. There is always a reason for white diarrhoea, either in the breeding stock, feed, housing, incubation or brooding of the chicks. We used to think we knew something about white diarrhoea, now we know we don't know anything about it. However, we have not had serious difficulty with this disease for some time, and we believe we have overcome it by a few simple measures. First, we get the chicks out of the incubator by the time they are twenty-four hours old; second, we give them in the brooder deep, soft, absorbent litter, fine clover chaff by choice, and we stir this up to cover the droppings whenever we look at the chicks; third, put listerine in all drinking water they get for the first ten days, making it strong enough to give a decided taste; and lastly, we give all the raw potatoes and onions they will eat from the very first.

By getting the chicks out of the incubator, and on a soft, absorbent bed, we remove the temptation to peck at the droppings, and eggshells, possibly full of the germs of this diarrhoea, and furnish an absorbent for the droppings. The listerine is an intestinal disinfectant, and chicks drink very little of it in comparison with fresh water. The first feed is bread and milk; the potatoes and onions are not supposed to nourish so much as to provide the green food on which the chicks seem to thrive. We have raised chicks without any water for ten days by giving plenty of finely-cut raw potatoes. Our method is to take a good-sized potato, split it, and cut a piece off the bottom to make it stand level. Then we criss-cross it with a knife, leaving the potato in the skin—and how the baby chicks do love to peck out the juicy morsels!

Another very important point is to keep the brooders clean and well ventilated. The fresh air cure is as good for chicks as for people. It was the good common sense of our grandmothers which helped them raise nearly every chick which hatched. They made no effort to force the hens for winter eggs; the hens probably had a hard time through the winter, but the fittest survived and laid hatchable eggs, the chicks from which came into the world to live. Our hens can be made to lay hatchable eggs, and our chicks can be grown without disease if we get and keep our breeding birds in condition, and if we give our chicks wholesome, natural conditions.—Wallace's Fancier.

CLAIMS RECORD FOR EGGS

In reply to my letter of the latter part of last winter, Mr. Brisco asked me to give details and methods of my neighbor's feeding and way of caring for his poultry. Now I will give my method and way of caring for poultry, as I think my hens have broken most all

records. I have two hens that for the last ninety days have laid 172 eggs, and five hens that have laid 425 eggs. How is that for layers? If anyone can beat that I want to hear from them.

My way of feeding is like this. In the morning I give a full feed of oats, at noon a wet mash, and at night either barley or wheat, and fresh water three times a day. And in connection with grain and water I keep a plentiful supply of bone. The best bone is broken buffalo heads that I pick from the prairie. My way of preparing the buffalo heads is this: I take an axe and first break in small pieces, and then take the hammer and lay the small pieces on a stone or iron and break those pieces into smaller ones so the hens can swallow them and place them in a box near the hen house. I find that there is a richness in the buffalo heads that no other bone possesses. These hens are the ones I began experimenting with in the latter part of last winter. I bought them from a flock that hadn't laid an egg all winter.—G. W. Wallace, in the Farm and Ranch Review.

EGG-LAYING COMPETITION

In England an egg-laying competition extending over six months has just been completed with 43 pens of hens in competition. In the report emphasis is laid on the necessity of breeding from strains of good laying capacity, and breeders are advised to specialize in a few breeds. In the six months' contest the winning pen of six White Wyandottes laid 586 eggs, the lowest record of the same breed being 212. A pen of Buff Rocks were second with 550 eggs. The morning meal consisted of soft food mixtures of meal given warm, and at night wheat was given. The total cost of feeding all hens for seven months was £50 18s 4d, and seven tons of feed were used. This consisted of the following: Wheat, 38 cwt.; oats, 18 1-2 cwt.; shays, 20 cwt.; barley meal, 10 1-2 cwt.; biscuit meal, 3 1-2 cwt.; rice meal, 1 1-2 cwt.; malt dust, 2 cwt.; bran, 2 cwt.; meat, 5 cwt.; grit and oyster shell, 15 cwt.; clover meal, 1 1-2 cwt.; The cost worked out to slightly under 1 1-2d. (3c.) per week.

CLEAN MILK AT MODERATE COST

The summer residents of Dublin, N. H., were awakened suddenly to the fact that they were being supplied with unwholesome milk. A few at once imported "baby milk" from Boston; but, with the idea of improving the local supply, a number of the influential members of the summer colony clubbed together, organized and equipped a bacteriological laboratory and provided means for its maintenance. A campaign was likewise immediately begun for the purpose of educating the farmers who were the milk producers, but who were, almost without exception, quite averse to changing

from the old-fashioned, careless methods to those required for the making of clean milk.

The result of the prompt action of these public-spirited citizens has been an unquestionable improvement in the general milk supply of the town, but owing to the effective personal efforts of the proprietor, and in particular to the painstaking, careful work of Mr. Robert A. Walker, the present lessee of Derby Farm, it has been only upon this farm that really clean milk has been consistently produced during the past two years.

Since the farm in question is equipped with none of the facilities commonly considered essential to securing clean milk, especially as made in the "model dairy," it appears that a really valuable contribution to the milk question may be involved, and a full account of the methods and operations employed is here given in the hope that other dairy farmers who feel unable to invest in more or less expensive apparatus may be encouraged to improve their own product by similar means.

The Cows and Their Stable

Whatever arguments may be advanced in favor of pasteurization it is quite evident that the bulk of expert opinion, taking the plain, common sense view of the matter, holds to the proposition that in originally clean milk is the only ultimate solution of the question. As the first essential, therefore, only healthy cows, free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, have at any time been admitted to the Derby Farm herd. These are housed in a well-lighted, fairly well-ventilated barn, with stables and stanchions and mangers fashioned on the models of twelve to fifteen years ago. The entire construction is of wood, concrete being employed nowhere except in the bottom of the gutter. Twice every day the whole stable is given a thorough cleansing and airing out.

The cows themselves are kept scrupulously clean by the use, as often as necessary, of curycomb and brush, supplemented by a dampened cloth. The milkers, one of whom is a ten-year-old boy, are required not only to wash their hands with soap and water before commencing, but also, to keep their cuffs turned back from the wrist, to avoid brushing against the cow. Feeding occurs just before milking.

The Handling of the Milk

From the time milking is begun the succeeding operations are carried on with the greatest rapidity consistent with the necessary care. After being weighed, the milk from each cow is immediately strained through at least two, and usually four thicknesses of cheesecloth into a pail whose only other opening, the spout, is closed by a cap. It is then quickly carried from the stable to the dairy, where, the cap being removed, it is poured through an eightfold strainer, also of cheesecloth, into the sixteen-quart reservoir (of a separator) which is used as a bottling tank, therein being mixed with milk from another cow to keep the percentage of butter fat uniform.

Out of this reservoir, again with the utmost rapidity, it is drawn directly into the bot-

tles, which are at once set into iced water contained in a homemade, inexpensively constructed cooling tank, and loosely covered with the paper caps laid over their mouths. Here the milk remains for some twenty minutes or more until thoroughly chilled to a temperature somewhat below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, whereupon the caps are snapped into place and the bottles removed, loaded into the wagons and packed in cracked ice for delivery.

The only variation from this procedure, made in the case of baby milk, is that for certain customers the milk from different cows is not mixed.

Cleansing the Utensils

Since no amount of precaution in the operations above described could suffice to keep clean milk contained in unclean utensils, the washing of bottles and pails if of no less importance. For this purpose, a generous washcloth, a bottle brush and hot water containing, in solution, a naphtha soap and a little washing soda are used. The pails and bottling reservoir, after the dregs of milk have been rinsed out with cold water, are given a liberal application of washcloth and brush, inside and out, rinsed free from the soapy solution with cold water and thoroughly scalded, after which they are inverted upon an outdoor shelf in the sunshine or upon a clean table in the dairy in stormy weather and left to air and dry. The strainer cloths are first washed out in cold water, then set in a pan of hot water upon the kitchen stove to boil for a half hour, and finally hung up to dry, indoors or out, according to the weather.

For washing the bottles two adjacent sinks and a large pail or dishpan are employed. In the first sink the washing is performed as just described in the case of the pails. In cold water contained in the second sink they are rinsed; and in boiling hot water in the pail they are given a thorough scalding. Afterward they are set, bottom up, upon clean tables and allowed to cool and drain until next needed.

The excellent quality of the milk produced in this manner and by the application of the simple process above set forth cannot be gainsaid. A few illustrations, most of which have come under the writer's personal observation, and the records of tests made by the bacteriological laboratory will furnish ample evidence.

On a broiling hot summer's day, a year ago a customer met the delivery team on the road and selected a bottle of milk at random. He drove six or seven miles to the railway station and thence went to Boston by train, all the way carrying the bottle in his hands. The milk when examined at a laboratory, after this treatment, counted but 1,400 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Unopened bottles of milk kept on ice have remained sweet for twelve days. On one occasion three bottles were left by the delivery team at a certain house, in the shade, but on the sunny side, and the day was one of the hottest of the season. The following morning they were taken back to the farm, and, after being off the ice a little over twenty-six hours under these adverse conditions, the milk was found unchanged and perfectly wholesome. It was, in fact, used by the writer.

But a most striking proof of the cleanness of the milk is found in the fact that a considerable number of the consumers, not being accustomed to milk of such exceptional quality, have been unable to understand why it should keep unsoured for so long. In one case a complaint was actually made because souring did not occur within what was thought a reasonable time.

So far as concerns the cost of producing such clean milk, it will evidently be increased over the cost of milk produced by the usual slap-dash methods. This is the tendency of every addition of time, labor and care expended, and is undoubtedly met by the demand for certified milk. The point intended to be brought out here is that a more or less considerable investment in costly equipment is not essential.

For example, the dairy at Derby Farm is provided with neither the sterilizing plant nor the milk cooler to be found at the "model dairies." The milk is cooled in the bottles, while all milk containers are simply scalded with hot water. And the records show that they are practically sterile as the result. In this connection, an experiment carried out by the writer with the co-operation of the laboratory is interesting. Two milk bottles were washed as usual and carefully rinsed with cold water. One was boiled for fifteen minutes and cooled, and both were then quickly filled with milk and capped. The milk in the sterilized bottle counted 4,000, than in the other 3,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The difference was probably due to an insufficient mixing of the milk in the reservoir. It would not be wise to conclude from this that sterilization is unnecessary or undesirable, for it is certainly better "to err on the safe side." But it serves to indicate, that careful washing, followed by scalding, is sufficient for all practical purposes.

It is therefore evident, from a consideration of the methods employed by Mr. Walker, as above illustrated and described, that expensively constructed barns and dairies, costly apparatus and elaborate processes, are not at all requisite for making milk clean. By the intelligent application of such simple methods and ordinary equipment as those used on Derby Farm, which are certainly at the command of every small dairy farmer, it is quite possible to produce milk which will average well below the "certified" standard (10,000) of the milk commissions.—William Ruthven Flint, Ph.D., in Good Housekeeping.

Liza—I won't say "obey."

Bill—Never mind, guv'nor. Get on wiv it. I'll see to that!—London Opinion.

Victoria From An Educational Standpoint

Memorandum Concerning Advantages which the Location of a University Near Victoria Offers to the Woman Student—By Madge Robertson Watt, M.A. (University of Toronto).

Mr. Chairman and Members of the University Commission:—The opportunity is given me to indicate the woman's point of view on the subject of your commission is none the less a pleasure in that it affords a chance to express satisfaction with your presence in this city. It is the woman's part to supplement public welcome with the greetings from the homes. We may but few of us have the privilege of extending hospitality but the wish to do so is in all our hearts. May you feel at home among us is our kindest wish for "East and West home is best."

And whether you find the charms of others greater than ours; whether like other perplexed and warm-hearted gentlemen you will sigh, "How happy could I be with either were my dear charmer away!"—still—for now and for all times the women of Victoria bid you welcome. May you retain of us only pleasant memories!

At first blush it may seem as if what is advantageous in the position of a University for men students is equally advantageous for women. And so it is generally speaking. But in some special ways certain consistent features of environment and atmosphere must weigh in the case of women. It is on these points that the address presented is concerned. Nothing like a full presentment of the matter from a woman's standpoint is here made. The Citizens' Committee has set forth the whole case fully and concisely.

But there are two reasons for this separate claim upon your attention. In the first place, however startling the statement may appear, it is more than likely that there will be at least one half as many girl students ready to enter the University of British Columbia when its portals are open, as there will be boy students. The available statistics are:

In 1908-9 in Vancouver and Victoria there were 52 boys and 52 girls taking university work, that is in Arts course, first and second years.

In 1909-10 there were 63 boys and 55 girls.

In 1909 from Victoria High School, there matriculated 33 boys and 31 girls, at McGill University.

In 1910 the candidates for matriculation at Victoria High School, 37 boys and 38 girls.

In view of these statistics it is evident that the University site in this Province must be chosen just as much in the interests of women students and there special needs as in the general interests of the collegiate body.

It will be naturally held that the proportion of women students will not be as great as assumed, since at the present time when the planning of the faculties there will be none or few women students. But the discrepancy disappears in part when it is remembered that many faculties once wholly undertaken by men have been invaded by women, notably Medicine and Agriculture; that there are other faculties such as Pedagogy and Music which will have chiefly women students; while that others again such as Domestic Economy will be entirely undertaken by women. So that the conclusion that there may be half as many women students as men is not unnatural.

In the second place, the location of a University and the planning of higher education is of even more importance in the case of women than of men. The man graduating from a University goes into a professional or business career. He finds occupation and lines of work made, and ready for his participation. Whatever he may take with him from college is bound to be modified by the already existing business conditions. Not so the woman graduate. Her university course has made or marred her whole future existence. She finds no set place for her in life. She finds no home ready made. She must make the home and bring to bear in its making whatever of education and training she has received. She is in Canada as yet, a pioneer in whatever she does. Social conditions are always changing and she must make her own. And in every walk in life, in work and in play, what she has gained or lost at a University will tell in every minute of her waking hours.

And so for the sake of the girls who will undoubtedly be present in large numbers at our University it is earnestly urged that in choosing its place, special regard be had to those conditions of climate and environment which make a college course pleasant and healthy and inspiring to women students.

The essentials for the ideal life of women at a university seem to be found on this end of Vancouver Island. The average college woman requires more in the way of environment than the average college man. On her health and her happiness depends her work. A good home, a sunny place, a pleasant home, because it is to be expected that the majority of our students in British Columbia will come from the homes of the moderately well-to-do—is usually confronted with a great change in the conditions of her life. With the greater mental application needed, greater demands will be made upon her system at the time when such other conditions of face and new ties to form there are already heavy drafts upon her powers of assimilation. This is the time when such climatic conditions and beauty of surroundings as we have here will lessen the severities of the beginning period. Then as terms wax and wane the silent influences continue until they are so strong a part of her life that the parting is from a loved home.

In the college course the classes, associates, surroundings and sentiments are interwoven in so complex a manner that in retrospect no one can separate the real from the immaterial. Errant memory clings not only to the lectures on philosophy by the world honored professors, but to the vision of the gray towers by moonlight. Remembrance rich in feeling, experiences, kindness, is as a story illustrated by mind pictures of daily scenes and outlook. What a picture will live in the hearts of those who may spend these formative years surrounded by the splendor of forest and sunny meadows sloping to sea beaches and in sight of the ocean laved shores of the snow-clad Olympics.

There is a vast difference in the training, mental equipment and devel-

opment of the girl who lives in the residence of a university in the country and the girl who boards in the city and attends lectures.

In the former case, she is part of a common life shared by faculty and students. She is a member of a community with community interests. Its affairs are her affairs. There is no interest on the part of those whose lives touch hers in her goings out and her comings in. There is care of her health and her comfort and she is amply provided with recreation. She is housed and fed properly and has companions of like age and occupations. Hers is indeed a happy fate and in proportionate increase will be the measure of the value she receives from her university work.

The position of the girl who boards in the city is far from ideal. It rarely happens that her place of abode is what it should be in food, comfort or refinement. Often she is miserably taken care of and struggles through her whole course of study above the petty annoyances and lowering influences of her dwelling during her college days. The girl student living at her own home naturally has that advantage, but even there the distractions of home may for the time being prove a barrier.

The advantages of city life to the student, always dubious are doubly doubtful in the case of girl. And it is indisputable that whatever there may be of stimulus in cities elsewhere, there is not at the present time, in any city of British Columbia, anything that will outweigh the advantages of a country site for the Provincial University, so far at least, as women students are concerned. The cities of British Columbia, however rich in promise are not old enough nor great enough nor sufficiently equipped nor finished enough in any one way to give to the college girls the atmosphere of culture, the example of attainment, the contemplation and enjoyment of an old and well ordered social scheme.

It is not unusual that women students be surrounded by people, but that the people who shall enter their daily lives will be those from whom they can safely imbibe the lessons in life they will receive concurrently with the lessons of the curriculum.

The university girl usually comes to college in a fair state of health. In most cases, previous work has been done under the watchful eye of her mother. Coming to a university with that care absent for perhaps the first time in her life she has to look after her own health and does so often with serious results to her whole after life.

We cannot afford to regard this with indifference in the planning of our future University. The health and healthfulness of the potential mothers of this country depends the future well being of the state. Moreover Canada and perhaps British Columbia in particular needs the active post graduate services of university women in the material and intellectual development of the country. It is of vital importance therefore, that the health of the woman graduate be not impaired and that the contingencies in this regard be considered in every aspect.

It is important also, to remember that health is the essential factor in the educating process of the girl student. Already physically handicapped and necessarily subject to more distractions and outside occupations than men, the health ought to be safeguarded in every possible way. On it depends entirely her ability to receive instruction, to assimilate knowledge, and her power to use these in her mental training and development.

The mildness and evenness of our climate, its freedom from violent disturbances and from continuous rain has beneficial results in many directions. Open air exercises of which the gymnasium work can never take the place, are taken in the open air, and are always attainable and attractive. The soil does not get muddy. All sorts of sports are possible: tennis, golf, hockey, rowing, swimming, boating. Encouragement is offered to college women in that all these sports are actively engaged in and about Victoria. It is a great out of door town and this example is contagious. College women need often to be stimulated to exercise. But how ever little regard a girl may pay to sport for health's sake she will rarely escape the effective aids to healthy living in the lure of the open road which radiates from Victoria in all directions, the wanderings through woodland scenes, the loitering through tide-washed beaches. She will be unable to resist the lure of the study, the out door sleeping, the out door exercise, in fact the whole beautiful out of doors life of this end of Vancouver Island.

It is recognized also that confinement in classrooms for most of the day is particularly hard upon women students who are sensitive to a high degree to impure air and who are quite unable to do good work under deterrent circumstances.

There being less rain on this south end of the Island than elsewhere will be a great boon to the health and comfort of girl pupils. In rainy climate it is hard for women to keep out of doors, to take their daily exercise. The nature of their garb makes it dangerous to health to play or work on wet or muddy grounds.

The purity of the air, its life giving and life renewing properties will tone up the system of the most faded. We have here ocean breezes in all their pristine freshness and vigor. Exposed as is this Island to the whole sweep of the Pacific and its climate moderated by the benign Japanese current, it offers ideal atmospheric conditions. It is not astonishing that girl students and teachers who in ever increasing numbers spend here their holiday times, find recuperation easy and rapid. (It is not to be expected however, that ocean breezes which blow up winding straits and long arms of the sea becoming naturally modified and fog laden would have the tonic effect they have here). The fresh salt laden air peculiarly bracing counteracts the enervation that might be the outcome of a mild climate.

The effect of states of mind upon health is of even greater moment in the case of a woman than of a man. Here, where sunshine is abundant, there is apt to be a cheerfulness which is beneficial to the whole system. The absence of the depressing influence of

frequent rainy weather must be considered. The nervous strain of the girl student, who, during her college course, is always under a strain, needs freedom alike from the depression of wet weather and from apprehension of violent weather disturbances. The nervous dread of the feminine to ward thunder and lightning or, instance, however needless, must be taken into account as a factor in her state of health.

The soothing effect of our even and cheerful climatic conditions induces a state of mind which will go far toward lessening the nervous strain under which the university woman usually works.

The prospects of healthy modes of living on Vancouver Island are favorable. The roads throughout are uniformly good, Country walks and long pedestrian or bicycle tours may be taken to greatest advantage and with entire safety. The incentive to open air exercise of this sort is very great. Not less valuable are the trips thus easily made by land and often by water, to Experimental Farms, Biological Stations, to various establishments for purposes of scientific observation and research. Camp outings are common and useful and can be made economically. For summer sessions the surroundings of a college situated here will be unvalued. The freedom from heat, troublesome flies and mosquitoes make the out door life of summer study easy, and enjoyable and beneficial to health. Girl students will be able at moderate cost—owing partly to the good roads and trails—to have the needed change of scene and air and pursue special lines of work or enjoy the holiday jaunts to greatest advantage.

In fact in the matter of living healthily, in many ways the districts about Victoria offer exceptional advantages. There can be assured a varied and wholesome diet. The long season for fruit and vegetables and the open water fishing make it possible to get fresh fruit from one's garden from May to November, and fresh vegetables from the same source all the year round and a continuous supply of salt water fish and crustaceans. The cost of living—which by some unknown law of parental code is ordinarily allowed less for in the case of girls than that of boys—must be a consideration. Living is less expensive on Vancouver Island than elsewhere on the coast. And it will be great import in her well being that the girls can be assured of wholesome and attractive living.

The advantage of nearby water, facilities for boating and bathing are here abundant. There may be the cold dip in straits or the warmer bathing at the heads of arms of the sea, the constant coming and fro of boats in all seasons of the year, the long bathing season, the presence of water in the landscape gives a sense of freedom, a breadth of vision and exhilaration which though unexplainable, is nevertheless real and potent.

The fact also that work can be easily distributed over the whole working year, that efforts to keep warm or keep cool do not materially interrupt study, may be taken into account. A great quantity of work can be got through without undue pressure at any period.

In short, favoring conditions will keep the college girl well without con-

scious effort on her part. And she will thus reap the greatest possible good from her college course.

The girl in a university at the southern end of this island will be in the midst of a country life the meaning of which it is hard for a transient observer to realize. A great contrast exists between the city and its surrounding country. About Victoria there is no such contrast, there is no dividing line. The city widens out pleasantly and irregularly from gardens to gardens interspersed with woods and rocks, from small orchards to larger, from small holdings to farms and ever the mighty voice of the mountains and the sea calling from city to valleys beyond. There is a succession of homes beautiful in site or surroundings and often themselves artistic and pretty. Gardens are everywhere and nature has scattered beauty with a prodigal hand. Farming is popular; here and there are hundreds of homes where in a modest way the life of the country gentleman is enjoyed. On many farms owned by Victorians object lessons in horticulture and allied sciences are given. Garden possibilities are very great. The immediate surroundings of our University may be as beautiful as the highest art can make the most beautiful nature.

It would be profitable indeed for girl students, especially in the technical schools attached to the university, to have in their immediate vicinity or within easy reach, these object lessons of ideal country homes.

No one can say where the life of Victoria begins or ends so freely interwoven is the city and country life. The club life of women in Victoria, the large country membership list, adds greatly to the community interest. The far flung line of homes, this close connection between city and country each bring the needed variety to the other, will serve to place the girl from the university in the country in a pleasant social relation and give her a right standard of value in social life. She will learn in these days of character building that Nature moulds as well as people, that minds as well as bodies, need breathing spaces.

The social life of Victoria open to students at a nearby college is in itself so desirable a thing for those who will in after life, take social responsibilities upon them. Too often a distorted idea of social conditions is obtained from the aspects of a rich and smart society presented to the girl students in the city. Where the foremost society idea is obtained from the contemplation of social life whose ideals are impossible of realization without abundance of money; where there is obvious display of possessions; where there is apt to be engendered contempt for such standards or a spirit of emulation of—any other more healthy result, a pessimistic view of our social conditions. It is readily conceivable that the college girl may thus acquire wrongly conceived notions of society.

It is permissible to point out that Victoria has a far different set of ideals. The possession of wealth is not recent among a larger portion of the social element and has long since been relegated to its place as an in-

cident, but not an essential, of pleasant living. The incentive to the display of luxury is not great when as here, money is not the standard. The part taken by Victoria women in philanthropy, in club life—the term is used in a most elastic sense—in religious, literary, musical, artistic or educational movements is well known. Flower shows are managed by women. Women school trustees are on school boards all over the island. Women directors are on agricultural and hospital boards. Women are joint managers with men of large public homes for children and the aged. A woman's club of some hundreds of members opens its door to students and is responsible for a great deal that is enjoyable and inspiring in the lives of the citizens. Women are now working towards a new and complete clubhouse, a convalescent home in the interior of the island, a woman's building on the Fair grounds and a woman's building in the city. The former two are planned out and commenced, the next is an fait accompli.

These are instances not in a boastful spirit, but as proof that all sorts of useful women's organizations exist, and that for her population, Victoria is unusually well supplied with this feature of women's activities.

Women of social prominence are identified with educational and development and philanthropic movements. And women from all parts of the city and surroundings make a representative entourage about these activities for the betterment of the community. The names which stand for something in our community are of those women whose objects are avowedly utilitarian who agreeably mingle with their social life humanitarian efforts. This is the right ideal for the college girl to have, that of the woman who is the maker of a beautiful home, who is kind in neighborly ways, eager in good works, open hearted in hospitality, and who still finds time for the promotion of larger causes. This is an easy statement to make. But the work of women on this island in uplift and development in church and in home, is written that all may read.

Victoria will always be a residential city, the whole island a region of garden encircled homes. There is an elaborate social life but a charming society. It is a capital city with a legislative and official complement to social life, its official head at Government House; with naval and military detachments; the headquarters of the Judiciary; and the centre of a large portion of the Island's quota of people of moderate means who have retired from business or official life elsewhere and come to live here because of the climate and ease of living.

While Victoria is a very large place socially in proportion to its population, it has retained the tolerant kindly hospitality of the early days with the charm of manner which makes its name famous. Talented women receive here instant recognition and there are few places where esteem for ability is higher. The girl student contemplating and sharing the condition here of social life will look forward to her active participation in womanly work. The future home makers will have before their eyes

fine examples of home and home life.

Victoria is a place signalized among all sorts of its people by a robust patriotism. Its ancient and loyal traditions are well kept up. Imperialism dominates. The splendid and generous hospitality of its old homes has been handed down to this generation, an openhearted entertaining which makes no account of return.

The oldest town on the coast and with a charm about it which particularly appeals to women, Victoria does much to animate those loyal feelings which every girl student in our University should have for the Capital City of her fair Province.

Its being a capital city the women students from a nearby college can acquire with ease and convenience an intimate knowledge of the legislative and administrative work of the country. This is an advantage of peculiar value to those who may become teachers, mothers, or women of affairs.

As is natural for the city which is the namesake of Victoria the Good, there are traditions of service to the community by women from its earliest days. Whether it is the marked activity among social organizations for women or whether in general easy conditions of living, there is a notable absence of the spirit of commercialism which undervalues all that does not contribute directly to material welfare. It will be good for the university girl to be in a community where these ideals prevail where there is not the distraction of a large city, where there is not the close contact with larger cities of different standard, where there is not the rush and din of the world. The Koran ascribes to disbelievers agencies, but where there is more chance for that peace of mind which sets proper values and permits of serenity and reflection because the mind is in harmony with its surroundings.

The immediate surroundings of the university situated near Victoria will be such as will appeal in especial ways to women students. The delightful sites for buildings, the possibilities of gardens, orchards, parks, meadow lands, lawns and athletic grounds are indeed wonderful. A well known English landscape gardener has written concerning the garden possibilities of one of the sites suggested as follows:

"As regards the possibilities of the districts of Colwood and Matchosin for the formation of gardens, few finer places could be found. The soil is of a light porous loam, formed by the breaking up of the country rock, easily worked and very hard to beat for the successful growing of plants, especially herbaceous ones, as can be seen by many of the varieties of wild flowers. Where rock is present a fine scope is given for that most delightful form of gardening. Apart from the numerous wild rock plants, nearly all the alpine plants flourish and the wall, and the cost and pleasure of such gardens is practically nil and the general effect can hardly be surpassed.

"And as to the vistas and peeps which make a garden so interesting, the whole country abounds with them. The only thing is to arrange the trees to get the best effect for forming the view. In some places, for instance, at Hatley Park, with a slight judicious thinning of trees, parks equal to the finest examples in England can be obtained without having to wait a few generations for the trees to grow up."

It is safe to assume that the surroundings of college buildings here will awaken their affectionate interest in pride which stimulates to high endeavor. The fair vision of stately towers, great halls and residences and homes fittingly set in a campus of unrivalled beauty will be ever in the mind's eye of those who will some day express this beauty in verse, on canvas, and in song.

It will be appreciated also by women students that within the boundaries of their own grounds there will be so much of interest and enjoyment. One of the great charms of this island is its woodland. The land is heavily timbered in places and the forest growth is remarkable. From the carpets of mosses and ferns and wild flowers, through the luxuriant undergrowth of creepers and flowering vines and berries shrubs, rise magnificent noble trees of many kinds, ever topped in remote majesty by the fine specimens of the giant fir. Besides the great trees, there are numbers of flowering and ornamental trees and flowering bushes, wild vines and flowers which make the woods a scene of unparalleled sylvan beauty.

Then too the charm of the sea; the story of the sea life as told in its shallow pools, its tide washed rocks and its shining beaches will be a pleasure and stimulus, and together with the rock plant life, the fungus growth, the great variety of wild flowers and ferns, will quicken her observation and enrich the store of her mind's furnishing.

Among the formative influences at our University the greatest is that of environment. Its influence upon a girl student can hardly be over-estimated. From thence shall come her inspiration to high thinking, to nobility of character, to steadfastness of ideals, to the best that is in her of purpose and achievement.

A woman is, sometimes unfortunately, a creature of her surroundings and she will never be at her best when environment neither appeals or inspires. It cannot be too strongly emphasized by those who plan for the country's future that if we want college bred women in this province to be the leaders in women's movements, the thinkers, the planners, the educationalists, the exponents of the domestic sciences and the moral guardians of the children, we must see that their mental equipment and moral vision is of the highest and best. And best and highest it assuredly will not be, unless we place her in her years of training among surroundings that will develop the highest and best there is in her.

In considering the influence of university environment a variety of scenery will be aimed at. Monotony of any outlook, however lovely, is not good. The laws of contrast are inevitable in the beauty of inspiration. Owing to the conformation of this island, its

rocky coast line sharply cut up by arms of the sea, the abundance of trees of many beautiful sorts, its islands and channels, there is great variety of scene.

The influence of women in the higher life of the Province will be great in proportion as the inspiration of their college environment has been beautiful and lofty and stimulating. Nearby beauty, breadth of view, perspectives of distant snows, middle distance of shadowed and sunlit hills—all is needed to the picture which is to typify their present work and future life.

To conclude, gentlemen, I beg leave to append a pen picture of the outlook from a possible site of the University. The view is from Colwood, which borders on the sea, fronting on the sparkling straits of Juan de Fuca, flanked by the Sooke Hills, composed of stretches of timbered high lands and fertile valleys and of fields under cultivation extending down to the sea beaches. Its environment of dark wooded hills, of the ever-changing sea and mountain make it a panorama of beauty. The outlook from the farms along the waterfront or back on the hills beggars description. In sharp contrast are masses of rocks—covered with ferns—mosses and rock plants in astonishing variety, with lines of tall firs outlined, stately, against a sky often as blue as any of Italy. Between their serried rows are heavenly glimpses of the flashing waters, now green, now blue, of the dimpling Straits. While rising far above and beyond in incomparable beauty from the dark shore-line opposite are the wonderful snow-clad Olympics. These snowy peaks, forever unapproachable by paths, brush or pack trail—make a magnificent background to all the varied scenes of the Island. From here the Angel's Gate in divine loveliness a wide open gap, clearly defines the pure outlines of The Valley of the Angeles. At its feet, a seething sentinel, stands the great lighthouse of the Race Rocks, with its sombre height and warning light. A thousand sublime pictures meet the eye; whether the day is dark and the hills clad in azure hue with darker shadows relieved by lines of snow; whether fleecy clouds drift in a graceful line low the summits, whether the day is fair and with radiance unimagined the pure-white dazzling masses are clear-cut against the heavens; whether at sunset when in palest blue the hills rise white-becked from the darkening water, their peaks in a golden radiance that melts softly into rosy pink; whether at moonlight when far more plainly than from any other part of the Island, the mountains lie bathed in silver light, an enchanted land across the molten gold of the moonlight water.

This describes in some slight way the beauty of the surroundings in which it is within the probabilities women students of our University may spend happy years, and from which it is hoped they may graduate worthily inspired to beautiful and noble living, and fitted to become the home makers of this great Province and the inspiration of its citizens.

BREAKING DOWN THE FENCE

"And how are you getting on with your new neighbor, mother?" Mrs. Dale's married daughter asked, as she drew some work from her bag and settled down for an "afternoon" nap. Mrs. Dale reached over and took the little dress from her daughter's hands. "I'm going to finish this," she said. "If you didn't bring work enough for two I'd serve you right to sit idle. But that Mrs. Connor," and a perplexed expression crossed her motherly face, "really, I don't know what to say, Lucy. I've sent her in hot blood and honey and flowers, and she's been real polite acting, but I haven't seemed to get anywhere at all with her."

"Perhaps she doesn't want neighbors," Lucy suggested, wickedly. Mrs. Dale stopped sewing and pushed back her glasses.

"Now, Lucy Prescott, you know that's nonsense!" she declared. "Everybody wants neighbors. It's part of being human; and the folks that don't know they want them most. It just makes me ache to see the child going round with her forehead screwed into a knot over something and I sitting here and not helping. I just want to get her in my arms and cuddle her up like a baby. I know 'twould do her good."

Lucy's eyes were tender, although laughter still lurked in them. "Well, mother, I'll still back you," she said. "If you can't break down the fences, I don't know anybody that can."

Mrs. Dale shook her head sorrowfully. "I'm pretty high at the end of my tether," she declared. "Discouragement, however, was a word not in Mrs. Dale's vocabulary. When, a few days later, her daughter came down again, she was met with the challenge to guess what had happened."

"Mrs. Connor has been over," Lucy answered, promptly.

"Well, there, I didn't think you'd guess so quickly," Mrs. Dale replied. "But that isn't all. She's been over every day since, Lucy."

"Every day!" Lucy repeated in genuine amazement. "Well, you have really done it, mother!"

Mrs. Dale nodded triumphantly. "Yes, and she insisted upon getting supper that first night, and she says she's going to keep her eye on me now."

"Getting supper!" Lucy echoed. "Mother, what have you been doing?" "It was nothing but a fall. It's all right now, only it shook me up considerably, and I didn't know but I was hurt. So the Peters boy happened to be passing, and I sent him in to Mrs. Connor. You've no idea how kind she was. And she is worried poor child for her husband's lungs are weak, and I've promised her fresh eggs all the time, and—"

"Mother Dale, did you fall on purpose?" Mrs. Dale's eyes attempted to sustain her daughter's look.

"Of course I didn't," she declared, indignantly, "but," and a little twinkle crept into her eyes, "maybe I could have got round a mite sooner if I'd had to."

Col. Haggard's "Royal Rivals"

Two Great Rivals (Francis I. and Charles V.), by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew C. Haggard, D.S.O. One of the twenty-one illustrations (Hutchinson & Co., 16s. net).

To Colonel Haggard, who has already given us some interesting compilations dealing with different phases of French history, we are now indebted for this very readable volume, and for a narrative necessarily somewhat detailed, of the great sixteenth century struggle for supremacy between the brave but dishonorable King of France and the capable and crafty Charles V. of Germany.

The latter was the elder son of the Archduke Philippe le Beau, the son of the Hapsburg Maximilian, and his mother was the Infanta Joanna of Castile, second daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. The former Francis I. was son of the first cousin of Louis XII. and of Louise de Savoie, daughter of Duke Philippe II. From an early age the young Duc de Valois was one of the most brilliant figures at the French Court. He was a poet, a soldier, a diplomatist and an artist, he was also daring in war and in love; the vices and the virtues of his age were curiously mixed in him, and in all that striving for European ascendancy, he had the colder-blooded Charles V., the head of the House of Austria, for his rival, and the "Invincible" army of the Netherlands, which never lacked in courage in the field, he was hopelessly deficient in a sense of honor, whether in dealing with the women he claimed for his own, or in keeping his pledged word with his kingly enemy.

It was the deliberate breaking of his oath to his father that started the duel of King and an Emperor to a duel. One hardly knows which of these men of might and power to despise the most, the King who so unblushingly went back on all his solemn promises given as the price of his freedom after his imprisonment following the battle of Pavia, or the Emperor who took revenge on the innocent Frenchmen attendant on the young Princess held as hostages; allowed the Dauphin to pine and die, and by his treatment changed the whole character of Henri, who afterwards became King of France. Whether that King would have put an end to the war and have stopped the endless effusion of blood who shall say? Certainly Charles appeared anxious to give Europe the sensation of a kindly bout, and Francis professed equal anxiety, declaring that all he desired was a guarantee for the safeguard of the camp of France. But when the Spanish King-Arms brought the cartel conveying the necessary assurances, he was browbeaten by the French Monarch and not permitted to deliver his message.

Such was the position when Charles laid the whole business before the Council of the Emperor. The Emperor declared that Charles had behaved neither as a knight nor as a gentleman, and by refusing to

allow the King-Arms to fulfill his mission had clearly declined to accept Francis's challenge. On this date the excommunicated Emperor issued a manifesto throughout Europe, and Francis made no reply. But the King got in one on his own account. Charles had declared that he had taken Francis in battle, to which his rival retorted, "I do not remember ever to have met him in one," where was he, he asked. Where else was to be said against the French King, he had shown splendid prowess on self with leaving the fighting to his generals. He was the abler mind, but his rival was the finer soldier.

When we come to consider the feminine part of this story of sixteenth century fighting and intrigue, and seek to understand some of the influences which undoubtedly affected the issues, particularly so far as Francis's King was concerned, the women who formed Francis's army are not less than those whom he chose for his companions, have to be regarded. Here, Col. Haggard puts the facts clearly and very interestingly. He shows how great was the influence, among others, of Marguerite, the adoring sister of Francis. The clever and witty woman who wrote those beautiful letters to the "Heptameron," and lived to be Queen of Navarre, doubtless did much to give the artistic and intellectual bent to the King's mind, but she left her Royal brother far behind in the freedom of her thought and the broadness of her outlook on mankind. She was a French girl, and the "Invincible" army of the Netherlands, which never lacked in courage in the field, he was hopelessly deficient in a sense of honor, whether in dealing with the women he claimed for his own, or in keeping his pledged word with his kingly enemy.

Francis did not live long after the capture of Boulogne by Henry VIII. He induced Charles V. to make yet another treaty of peace. The English King died in the January of 1547, and the French monarch, who had a high regard for Francis, was all that had happened only survived him two months. For more than a quarter of a century of his 33 years of reign he had been in continual rivalry with the Emperor

Charles, and his vision of a universal monarchy. Charles lived eleven years after Francis, and then the grave closed over the other combatant in the struggle which had given neither the victory for which he had fought.

LONG-DISTANCE INFORMATION

The old saying that "A rolling stone gathers no moss" may be applied to the brain as well as to the body. It may be advantageous to know the courses of the stars, but of what practical value is such information if the common things of one's individual region remain unstudied? Mark Twain says, "It is bad to get into a rut, but it is worse to wobble all over the road. Such truth is home to me, the reader of S. Baring-Bould's experience, told in "A Book of the West." The author was with an inspector who was examining the schools of Devonshire.

"What form is that?" asked the inspector. "Dodecahedron, sir," replied the children.

"And that?"

"Isosceles triangle."

"What is the highest peak in Africa?"

"Killmanjaro."

"What is its height?"

"Twenty thousand feet."

"What rivers drain Siberia?"

"Obi, Yenesei, Lena."

Here I asked permission to ask a few questions. On my way to the school I had plucked a little bunch of speedwell.

"Would you mind inquiring of the children its name?" I asked.

Not a child knew.

"What is the river which flows through the valley?"

Not a child knew.

"What is the name of the highest peak of Dartmoor which you see yonder?"

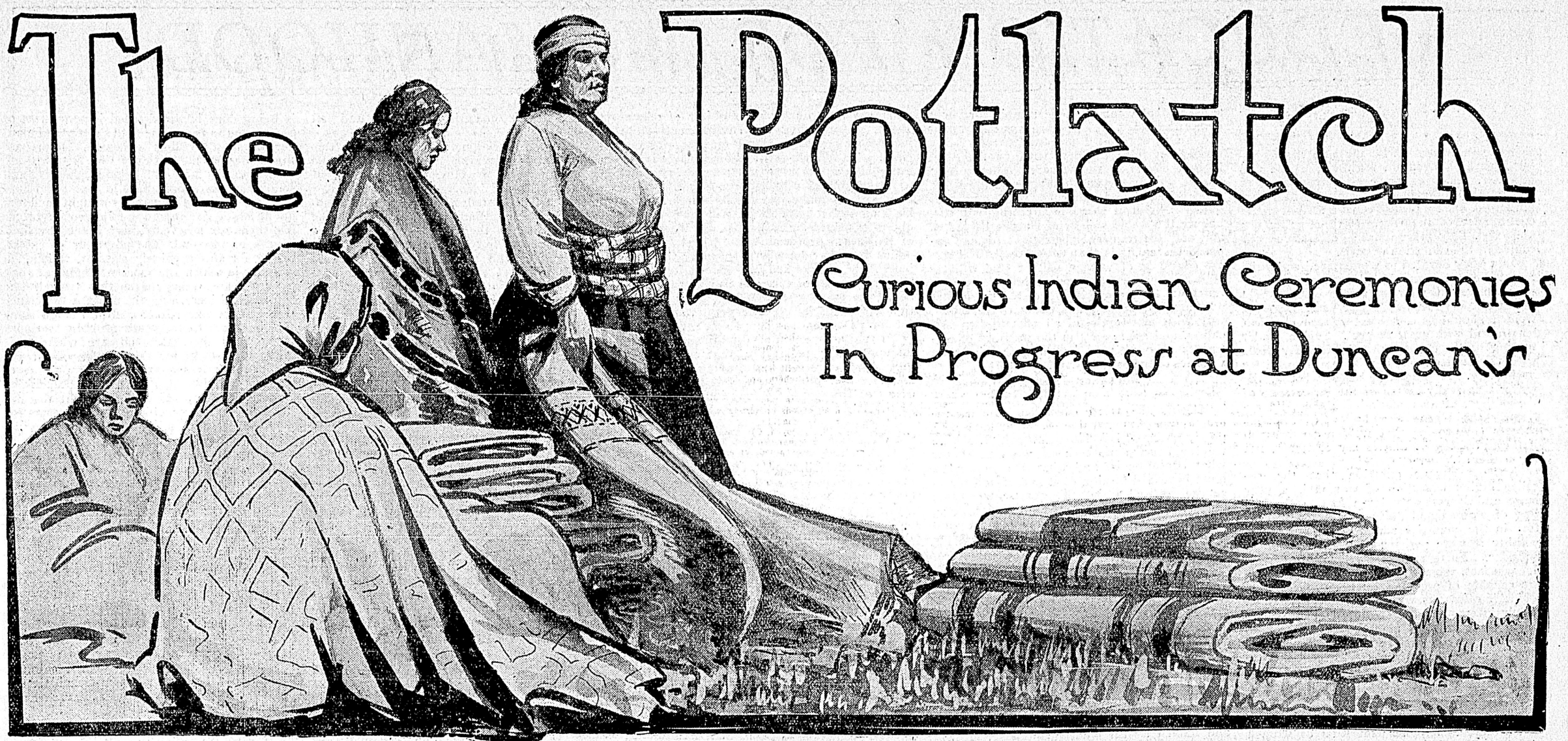
Not a child knew.

The children acquired many new words which they mispronounced and did not understand, but which they liked to use.

"Isn't it hot?" said one pupil. "The prepositions be running all over me." "Aye," was the reply. "But you be no scollard. I be breaking out w' presbyterians."

THE FIRST BOAT

At first when a man wanted to cross a deep stream he was compelled to swim across. But man at best is a poor swimmer, and it was not long before he invented a better method of travelling on water. A log drifting in a stream furnished the hint. By resting his body upon the log and splashing with his hands and feet he found he could move along faster and more easily. Thus the log was the first boat and the human arm was the first oar.—St. Nicholas.



The potlatch is an institution peculiar to the Pacific coast Indian, and more particularly the native of British Columbia and Alaska. The ceremony is fast dying out. A most interesting potlatch occurred a few days ago at the Quamichan reservation near Duncan where Indians of the Songhees, Tshatlem, Nanaimo, and many other tribes, including some from across the border gathered at the invitation of an old Indian woman, Mrs. Binns, who had arranged the celebration to settle up the affairs of her dead husband, and to give eclat to his memory she potlatched much of her worldly goods to those present. Incidental to the main potlatch there were several other ceremonies at the Quamichan village, families paid debts to other families, one man who wished to change his name called up a number of friends and to each he gave a dollar and told them to bear witness that his name was changed.

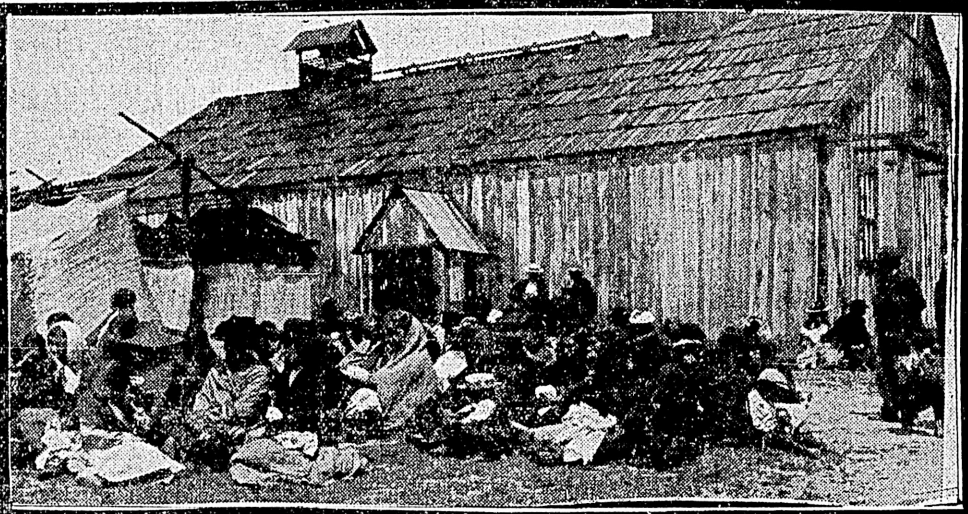
Like most primitive institutions the potlatch feast was borne of necessity. The potlatch was founded long before the King George men came with guns that spat fire and waters which burned the throat; long before the days when Sir James Douglas and his men came to this same village where the great gathering was held, with Maxim guns spitting lead from the bows of the boats they poled up the swift river, until the villagers gave up a murderer of a Hudson's Bay man to the hangman's rope. There were no banks, no bankers, and the man who amassed a large store of blankets—blankets were money then—was in danger of being slaughtered by the covetous. To avoid the envious he gave away of his surplus store—and thus the potlatch began.

Imagine J. P. Morgan, or John D. Rockefeller, inviting a thousand of their friends to a banquet at their homes, and when the guests are all present, scrambling half a million dollars amongst them. That but scantily illustrates the potlatch.

When a throng of Indians arrive to hold a potlatch they bring blankets, guns, canoes



PRESENTING EACH WITNESS WITH A SILVER DOLLAR



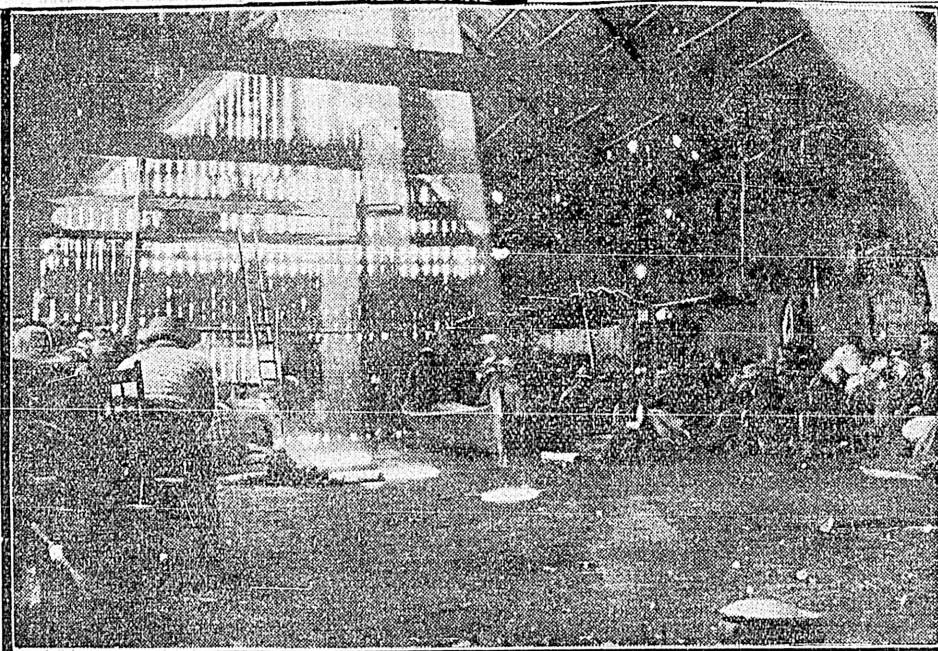
A GROUP OF INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED PRESENTS OF CLOTH

says he is very poor and has no horse, well he is given the spare horse and told to pay it back when he can. And so with canoes, blankets, and other things.

For a few days the pathway along the village front presented a strange scene. There outside the great lodges in which over a hundred families lived on the two benches side by side with not even a partition to hide their domestic arrangements from each other, were piles of blankets, and other articles, masks, rifles, etc. At the back of the pile stood the giver of the potlatch, and beside her was her speaker—her lawyer, who was skilled in "wa-wa" which means talk. Across the pathway sat the speaker of the creditor and nearby another lawyer, who acted as referee.

Much time was spent in "wa-wa" by these, while the assembled Indians sat quietly to listen.

In the lodges were pyramids of boxes of



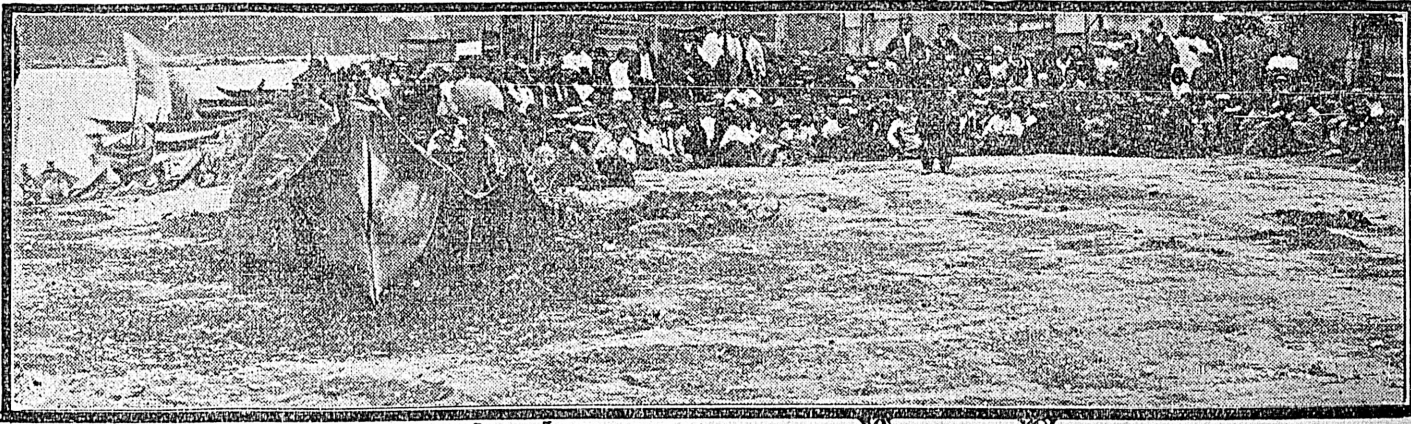
INTERIOR OF COUNCIL CHAMBER AT DUNCAN



BURNED OFFERINGS



A PILE OF BLANKETS RECEIVED BY ONE FAMILY IN PAYMENT FOR DEBTS



AN ASSEMBLY

—all manner of articles to repay loans. If an Indian has two horses and he has only use for one, he is not like the average white man. He does not let the horse that is unused run wild in pasture. Perhaps a friend arrives and

pilot bread, and from the rafters smoking in the soot of the drift-wood fires were rows of dried salmon, in the carved boxes was the meat of the slaughtered cows, even blubber of seals for the feasting. Therefore the assem-

bled tribesmen were called while the speakers handed around the good things, the klootchmen off in their corner, sang glad songs telling of the greatness of the feast given by her generosity, and of what dances and potlatches

were to follow. Then came others to assist in the potlatches. One decided to make a potlatch, and hold a masked dance in memory of his two children who had died fourteen years before. Another decided to scramble his goods

because the son of the Euclataw chief had been betrothed to his daughter and the speakers sang the praises of all, while the programme was being prepared for the feasting, the scrambling and the dancing.

EDUCATION FOR WOMANHOOD

(By Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in "Good House-keeping.")

It is our first principle in this discussion that the individual exists for parenthood, being a natural invention for that purpose and no other. This is more pre-eminently true of woman than of man, she being the more essential—if such a phrase can be used—for the continuance of the race. If these principles are valid, they must indeed determine our course in the education of girls.

In a book devoted to womanhood and written at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, the reader might well expect that what we call the higher education of women should be a subject treated at great length and with great respect. Such a reader turning to the chapter that professedly deals with the subject, might well be offended by its brevity. It might be asked whether the writer was really aware of the importance of the subject, of its remarkable history, its extremely rapid growth and its conspicuous success (in proving that women can be men if they please—but that is my comment, not the reader's).

Nor can anyone question that the so-called higher education of women is a very large and increasingly large fact in the history of womanhood during the last half-century in the countries which lead the world—whether it were perhaps now too curious to consider. Further, this kind of education does, in fact, achieve what it aims at. Women are capable of profiting by the opportunities which it offers, as we say. This is itself a deeply interesting fact in natural history, refuting as it does the assertions of those who declared and still declare that women are incapable of "higher education," except in rare instances. It is important to know that women can become very good equivalents of men, if they please.

The "Higher Education" Is for a Certain Class

Further, this higher education of women—and I will be content to accept the adjective without qualification, since it is, after all, only a comparative, and leaves me free to employ the superlative—may be and often is of very real value in certain cases and because of certain social conditions, such as the great numerical inequality of the sexes in nearly all civilized countries. It is valuable for that proportion of women, whatever it be, who, through some throw of the physiological dice, seem to be without the distinctive factor for psychical womanhood, the existence of which I have tentatively ventured to assume. These individuals, like all others, are entitled to the fullest and freest development of their lives, and it is well that there should be open to them, as to the brothers they so closely resemble, opportunities for intellectual satisfaction and self-development.

In my judgment, by far the most satisfactory function of higher education for women is that which it discharges in reference to these women. Their destiny being determined by their nature, and irrevocable by nurture, it is well that, though we cannot regard it as the highest, we should make the utmost of it by means of the appropriate education.

Only because sometimes we must put up with second bests can we approve of higher education for women other than those of the anomalous semi-feminine type to which we have referred. Here we may accept it as an unfortunate necessity imposed upon us by economic conditions. So long as society is based economically, or rather most uneconomically, upon woman's dependence on man, which so constantly means the sacrifice of the future to the present, so long, I suppose, will it be impossible that every fully feminine woman shall find a livelihood without some sacrifice of her womanhood. Meanwhile, it is referred to only because its consideration shows us some sort of excuse, if not warrant, for the higher education of woman, even though in the process of thus endowing her with economic independence, we disendow her of her distinctive womanhood, or at the very least imperil it; even though, more serious still, we deprive the race of her services as physical and psychical mother.

We have seen that there is just afoot a new tendency in the higher education of women, and it is indeed a privilege to be able to do anything in the way of directing public attention to this new trend. In reference thereto, it was hinted that though this newer form of higher education for women is a great advance upon the old, and is so just because it implies some recognition of woman's place in the world, yet for one reason or another it falls short of what this present student of womanhood, at any rate, demands. As has been hinted further, probably those responsible for the new trend are by no means unaware that, though their line is nearer to the right one, the direct line to the "happy isles" has not quite been taken. But great is Mrs. Grundy; and those who devised the new scheme—I am willing to hazard the guess—had to be content with an approximation of what they knew to be the ideal.

Words are only symbols, but, like other symbols, they are capable of assuming much over the mind. Man, indeed, as Stevenson said, lives principally by catchwords, and though woman, with babies near, is less likely to be caught blowing bubbles and clutching at them, she also is in some degree at the mercy of words. The higher education of women is a good phrase. It appeals, just because of the fine word "higher," to those who wish women well, and to those who are not

satisfied that woman should remain forever a domestic drudge. The phrase has had a long run, so to say, but I propose henceforth we should set it to compete with another—the highest education of women. Whether this phrase will ever gain the vogue of the other even a biased and admiring father may well question. But if there is anything certain, having the whole weight of Nature behind it, and only the transient aberrations of man opposed thereto, it is that what I call the highest education of women will be and will remain the most central and capital of society's functions when what is now called the higher education of women has gone its appointed way with nine-tenths of all present-day education, and exists only in the memory of historians who seek to interpret the fantastic vagaries of the bad old days.

Education Defined

Perhaps it is well that we should begin by freeing the word education from the intricacies of mortal nonsense that have very nearly obscured its vitality altogether. Before we can educate motherhood, we must know what education is, and what it is not. We must have a definition of it and its object in general as well as in this particular case; otherwise we shall certainly go wrong. Perhaps it may here be permitted to quote a paragraph from a lecture on "The Child and the State" in which some few years ago I attempted to express the first principles of this matter:

"Now, as a student of biology, I will venture to propose a definition of education which is new, so far as I know, and which I hope and believe to be true and important. Comprehensively, so as to include everything that must be included, and yet without undue vagueness, I would define education as the provision of an environment. We may amplify this proposition, and say that it is the provision of a fit environment for the young and foolish by the elderly and wise. It has really scarcely anything in the world to do with my trying to make you pay for the teaching to my children of dogmas which I believe and you deny. It neither begins nor ends with the three R's; and it does not isolate from that whole which we call human being the one attribute which may be defined as the intellectual faculty. It is the provision of an environment, physical, mental and moral, for the whole child, physical, mental and moral. "That is my definition of education. Now,

what are we to say of the object of education? In providing the environment—from its mother's milk to moral maxims—for our child, what do we seek? Some may say, to make him a worthy citizen; some may say, to make him able to support himself; some may say, to make him fit to bear arms for his king and country; but I will give you the object of education as defined by the author of the most profound and wisest treatise which has ever been written upon the subject—Plato, Locke and Milton not forgotten. 'To prepare us for complete living,' says Herbert Spencer, 'is the function which education has to discharge.' The great thing needful for us to learn is how to live, how rightly to rule conduct in all directions under all circumstances; and it is to that end that we must direct ourselves in providing an environment for the child. Education is the provision of an environment, the function of which is to prepare for complete living."

Perhaps the only necessary qualification of the foregoing is that, though it refers specially to the child, yet the need of education does not end with childhood, becoming indeed pre-eminent when childhood ends. So we may apply what has been said in the case of the girl, and we shall find it a sure guide to the highest education of women.

First, education being the provision of an environment in the widest sense of that very wide word, always misused when it is used less widely, we must be sure that in our scheme we avoid the errors of past or passing schemes which concern themselves only with some aspect of the environment, and so in effect prepare for something much less than complete living. It is not sufficient to provide an environment which regards the girl as simply a muscular machine, as is the tendency, if not actually the case, in some of the "best" girls' schools today; it is not sufficient to provide an environment which looks upon the girl as merely an intellectual machine, as in the higher education of women; it is not sufficient to provide an environment which looks upon the girl as a sideboard ornament, in Ruskin's phrase, such as was provided in the earlier Victorian days. In all these cases we are providing only part of the environment, and providing it in excess. None of them, therefore, satisfies my definition of education, which conceives of environment as the sum total of all the influences to which the whole organism is subjected—influences die-

tetic, dogmatic, material, maternal and all other.

Who will question that, according to this conception of education, such a thing as the higher education of women must be condemned as inadequate? No more than a man is a woman a mere intellect incarnate. Her emotional nature is all-important; it is indeed the highest thing in the universe, so far as we know. The scheme of education which ignores its existence, and much more than fails to provide the best environment for it, is condemnable. But the scheme of education which derides and despises the emotional nature of woman, looking upon it as a weakness and seeking to suppress it, is damnable, and has led to the damnation—or loss, if the reader prefers the English term—of this most precious of all precious things in countless cases.

The only right education of women must be that which rightly provides the whole environment. The simpler our conception of woman, the more we underrate her complexity and the manifoldness of her needs, the more certainly shall we repeat in one form or another the errors of our predecessors.

Complete living is a great phrase; perhaps not for a lizard or a mushroom, but assuredly for men and women. Perhaps it involves more for women even than for men; indeed, it must do so if we are to adhere to our conception of women as more complex than men, having all the possibilities of men in less or greater measure, and also certain supreme possibilities of their own. Whatever complete living may mean for men, it cannot mean for women anything less than all that is implied in Wordsworth's great line:

Wisdom doth live with children 'round her knees.

That line was written in reference to the unwisdom of a man, Napoleon, the greatest murderer in recorded time, and I believe it to be true of men, but it is pre-eminently true of women. There needs no excuse for quoting from Herbert Spencer, since we have already accepted his definition of the object of education, a notable passage which I take to be at the present time the most needed of all the wisdom which that great thinker's book on education is filled:

Herbert Spencer on Education

"The greatest defect in our programmes of education is entirely overlooked. While much

In Case of Fire

Attics and closets are the breeding places of many fires. An attic is generally the asylum for all sorts of inflammable material, and as it never is properly ventilated it becomes a fire incubator when the summer sun strikes the roof.

Among the odds and ends that make up the contents of the average attic are old varnished furniture, dry as tinder, rags, many of them greasy and ripe for spontaneous combustion, painting oils, liable to take fire when the sun beats on the roof; broken toys and old clothes, the pockets of which contain matches. Attics and garrets often have a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the ignition point for matches.

Floor sweepings under furniture or in a closet are liable to take fire spontaneously or from a flying match head. Sawdust used in sweeping floors, if left in a corner where there is no current of air to carry off the heat it generates, is very likely to become hot enough to ignite itself.

A preparation advertised for sweeping carpets is composed of sawdust, sand and a mineral oil to give it color, together with tincture of benzine to give it odor. Fires have frequently started spontaneously from heaps of this material. Greasy overalls kept in a tight wardrobe have been known to ignite.

The most dangerous closet is that under a stairway, because inflammable materials may hide there, and if a fire starts in it the best avenue of escape from upper stories is cut off.

Furnace ashes in the cellar have in them so much fine coal and litter that they are liable to spontaneous combustion if an open window permits them to get wet by a rain storm. The fine coal from the winter's supply may ignite if wet.

Playing with fire and matches by children is a prolific source of fires in residences.

One's ability to extinguish a starting fire depends upon intelligence and self-control. If the blaze is just starting throw water on the burning material, not on the blaze. One bucket of water will do more good if thrown by handfuls or with a broom than dashed on at once. A small fire may be smothered with a rug or blanket, or beaten out with a wet broom.

If you cannot put out the fire in a minute then give an alarm at once. Do not leave a door open when you run out to give an alarm. If the doors and windows are closed when a fire starts you may be able to get the firemen there in time to put it out while it is in only one room. The fire soon consumes all the oxygen in a closed room and may die out if it gets no fresh air.

After the firemen are called work at getting out the things you want most to save. Don't throw the clock from the window and then carry out your clothing, as some persons have done.

If awakened in the night by the smell of fire don't dress. Wrap yourself in a blanket

or quilt from the bed and get out the quickest way you can. Shut the doors you pass through. After calling help look in and see where and what is the danger. If the fire is on the first floor it is very dangerous to go above, because heat and smoke ascend.

One can often get out through a hall filled with smoke by going on hands and knees when one would fall choking if one ran. The smoke is thickest at the ceiling. Holding a wet towel or anything made of wool or even a coat collar over the mouth greatly lessens the danger of injury to the lungs or death from the carbonic acid gas in the smoke.

If a man in a burning building with no fire escape and the stair below is burning or the hall filled with smoke, he should shut the door and transom to keep out the gases. Then he should throw open the window to get the cool air and let the firemen and neighbors see where he is, so that they may bring a ladder to the window.

THE VERB "TO PINCH"

The mistress of the mathematical class was mathematizing for her mathematical pupils, whilst her mathematical pupils were inwardly mathematizing mathematics.

"Now suppose," said the mistress, "I had a pound of plums—"

At which point it occurred to her how much better she could illustrate her example to her youthful charges if she really had a pound of plums. So—

"Mary," she said to a girl of eight, "here's sixpence. Go out and get me a pound of plums. And as I'm going to give them in the end to the girl who gets the sum right first, be sure before you buy them you pinch one or two, just to see that they are wholesome."

A few minutes, and Mary had returned. With flushed face and triumphant eyes, she approached the teacher's desk as one worthy of commendation, and plumped down a bag of plums—and the sixpence.

"There, mum!" she said. "I pinched one or two, as you told me, and when the man wasn't looking I pinched the blessed lot."

CHANGE

"You say he actually likes having his wife be a suffragette and all that?"

"Yes. He thinks it's fun to get up and go through her trousers' pockets for change while she's asleep."—Cleveland Leader.

Jacobs: Tuwed's second wife started going in for spiritualism, but he soon cured her.

Jackson: How?

Jacobs: He went with her and began receiving messages from his first wife.

"You are crazy to want to kiss me!" stormed the outraged maiden.

"Hhu, I'd be crazy not to want to," was the reply of the fres' young man.

Sir George Lewis

The recent death of King Edward VII. lends particular interest to a recent review of the career of the services of the late King's solicitor, Sir George Lewis, by George W. Smalley. Col. Smalley says that if it had not been for the services of Sir George Lewis in ameliorating influences in many celebrated cases London society would not be what it is today. Sir George retired from active practice at the end of last year. Of his relations with the late King, Col. Smalley says: "Mr. Gladstone marked his sense of the service done by making Mr. George Lewis Sir George Lewis. The knighthood, some years later, became a baronetcy, the King, I believe, suggesting it. For the King, while Prince of Wales, had stood to the great solicitor in the relation of client, and this business connection had become one of friendship. They were much together at Homburg, where both spent three or four weeks each year for many years. Homburg is a place where the houses are of glass and everything is known. The Prince gave his dinners at Ritter's or at the Kursaal in the open air. If he went afterwards to play whist—for those were ante-bridge days—at Mr. Lewis' rooms, that was known. Nor is publicity, so far as Prince and King are concerned, much less in England, and when Mr. Lewis dined at Marlborough House, or was present at a levee at St. James' Palace, or was a guest at Sandringham, all these things were of common knowledge. And since the English are a very loyal people, with a strong personal attachment to the late King, the confidence and liking the King showed, won for Lewis the confidence and liking of others."

EXERCISE IS HARMFUL

A noted London physician, Dr. Alexander Bryce, has started a world-wide discussion by asserting that office workers should not take exercise after their day's work.

"The root reason is that though head work is not exercise in the sense that it develops the body, it most decidedly is exercise in that it quickly induces 'fag' and physical lassitude. So it is almost pathetic for a man to expect any good to come from taking more exercise when the exercise involved in the day's work has already tired him out."

"One takes it that young people have sufficient outdoor exercise reasonably to develop their frames before beginning office work. So when once they have started in the office in earnest it is much better for them to realize at once that their days of hard physical strain are over, and that henceforth they must confine these efforts to week ends and holidays."

"The body and system easily attune themselves to circumstances, even to over-civilized and consequently rather unnatural circumstances, and indoor head workers will soon find that a good state of health can be maintained with little or no apparent exercise."

is being done in the detailed improvement of our system in respect both of matter and manner, the most pressing desideratum, to prepare the young for the duties of life, is tacitly admitted to be the end which parents and school-masters should have in view; and happily, the value of the things taught, and the goodness of the methods followed in teaching them, are now ostensibly judged by their fitness to this end. The propriety of substituting for an exclusively classical training, a training in which the modern languages shall have a share, is argued on this ground. The necessity of increasing the amount of science is urged for like reasons. But though some care is taken to fit youth of both sexes for society and citizenship, no care whatever is taken to fit them for the position of parents.

"While it is seen that for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, an elaborate preparation is needed, it appears to be thought that for the bringing up of children, no preparation whatever is needed. While many years are spent by a boy in gaining knowledge of which the chief value is that it constitutes the education of a gentleman; and while many years are spent by a girl in those decorative acquisitions which fit her for evening parties, not an hour is spent by either in preparation for that gravest of all responsibilities—the management of a family.

"Is it that this responsibility is but a remote contingency? On the contrary, it is sure to devolve on nine out of ten. Is it that the discharge of it is easy? Certainly not; of all functions which the adult has to fulfill, this is the most difficult. Is it that each may be trusted by self-instruction to fit himself, or herself, for the office of parent? No; not only is the need for such self-instruction unrecognized, but the complexity of the subject renders it the one of all others in which self-instruction is least likely to succeed."

All Education is for Parenthood

If we were wise enough, therefore, we should recognize all education, in the great sense of that word, to be as for parenthood. That ideal will yet be recognized and followed for both sexes, as it has for long been followed, consciously as well as unconsciously, by that astonishing race which has survived all its oppressors, and is in the van of civilization today as when it produced the Mosaic legislation.

But girls are our present concern, and we may indeed hope that the ideal of education as for motherhood may yet triumph wherever girls are taught, within even a few years to come. On all sides today we see the aberrations of womanhood in a hundred forms, and the consequences thereof. Wrong education is partly, beyond a doubt, to be indicted for this state of things, and the right direction is so clearly indicated by nature and by the deepest intuitions of both sexes that we cannot much longer delay to take it.

BENEFITS OF YAWNING

Dr. Emil Bunzi, of Vienna, Austria, in speaking of diseases of the throat and remedies, said that yawning had its great value. Yawning has recently been recommended, independently as a valuable exercise for the respiratory organs.

"According to Dr. Naegli, of the University of Leutich," said Dr. Bunzi, "yawning brings all the respiratory muscles of the chest and throat into action, and is, therefore, the best and most natural means of strengthening them. He advises everybody to yawn as deeply as possible, with arms outstretched, in order to change completely the air in the lungs and stimulate respiration. In many cases he has found the practice to relieve the difficulty in swallowing and disturbance of the sense of hearing that accompany catarrh of the throat. The patient is induced to yawn through suggestion, imitation of a preliminary exercise in deep breathing."

Each treatment consists of from six to eight yawns, each followed by the operation of swallowing. It should be added, however, that it is quite possible for deep breathing to be over-done, particularly by persons with weak hearts, and it is at least open to question whether the obstacles to free respiration, which the yawning cure is alleged to remove, are not useful in preventing the entrance of germs and other foreign bodies.—Washington Herald.

Frederick C. Beyer, a well-known Cleveland editor, told at a recent press banquet a newspaper story.

"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was of course, directed to ascend to the Abode of the Just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself, and he said:

"Is it permitted for one to have a look at—er—the other place?"

"Certainly," was the gracious reply, and accordingly a descent to the other place was made. Here the editor found much to interest him. He scurried about, and was soon lost to view.

"His angelic escort got worried at last and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last, seated before a furnace, fanning himself and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was a plate saying, 'Delinquent Subscribers.'

"Come," said the angel to the editor, 'we must be going.'

"You go on," the editor answered, without lifting his eyes. 'I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me.'

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock.)

The Deputy Game Warden

The Government has not made any appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. Gillespie from the post of game warden for this district, but in the meanwhile the duties are being carried on by Mr. G. A. Beckett Terrell, deputy game warden from Vancouver, a capable and experienced officer who is already showing zeal and energy in his efforts to deter evildoers from the doing of evil to our game. Although his appointment to this district only took place a day or two ago he has already covered a lot of ground and reports grouse plentiful wherever he has been. In the course of a trip from here to Sooke Harbor he saw two broods of Hungarian partridges in excellent condition, a piece of news which will be very gratifying to all of us who are interested in the shooting on the Island.

The Opening of the Shooting Season

Although an Order-in-Council opening the shooting season has not yet been issued, it is understood that it will practically be the same as last year, and that the opening day for all game shooting will be October the first. It is, however, the intention to keep all pheasant shooting closed except in the Duncan's electoral district.

Summer Shooting of Wild Pigeons

The few remarks in last week's Field Sports page relating to summer shooting of wild pigeons brought interesting comments and opinions from a number of readers which are hereby acknowledged with thanks. The facts about the reward of a thousand dollars seem to be that this reward applies to the nest of the Passenger pigeon which is believed to be extinct, full information can be obtained on this point from Prof. J. Loch-head, Macdonald College, Quebec. Unfortunately, however, the chance of any of our local naturalists and sportsmen earning this reward appears to be very remote, as the pigeons we have here in considerable numbers all through the summer and early autumn are not the Passenger pigeons, conclusive evidence of the extinction of which or the opposite is desired—hence the reward. These are the banded or band-tailed pigeon. That very little is known of them by the local naturalists must apparently be admitted, but that they do breed here is undoubted, though where they make their nests, if indeed they make any nest at all, seems still uncertain. It has been suggested by some that, being compelled to travel from one place to another during the period of incubation in order to obtain sufficient food of the sort which they require, they actually carry their eggs with them from place to place, laying them on some such place as the top of a stump exposed to the heat of the sun.

This may appear extravagant to the ordinary man who has not read very deeply into the pages of the book of Nature, but there are many wonderful things revealed in that book no less out of the ordinary than this, and the student of Nature is continually learning of new marvels in her ways of providing for her children. As an example, here is something which I learnt for the first time only a few days ago, and which seems to me to be just as wonderful as would be the carrying of eggs by a bird from place to place. I quote from Pycraft's History of Birds:

"The sand-grouse . . . are dwellers in arid deserts, and consequently have to make long journeys night and morning to procure water. During the time the young are helpless their drinking water is supplied by the cock, and this in an absolutely unique fashion. After having slaked his thirst at the customary drinking pool, generally many miles distant from the feeding ground and young, he proceeds to wallow in the water after the fashion of a bird dusting its plumage, remaining until the feathers of the underparts are thoroughly saturated. As soon as this end is attained he makes all speed back again, when he calls loudly to the young, who run to meet him. As soon as he alights they thrust their heads among the breast feathers and under tail coverts, and, drawing them through their beaks, suck out the water they contain, moving to fresh places as the supply becomes exhausted."

SOME FREE FISHING, AND AN ALLEGORY

Only too readily, alas! flock memories of waters, far off or near, whose harvest was disappointment, and very little else. Softened by time, these mental pictures have a tendency to lose their cruel outlines, and only rigid keepers of diaries realize how utterly barren are some of the days of our pilgrimage. Still, I am inclined to think I have found something special in this line. For some considerable time I have had, and still have, certain rights over a stream, fair to look upon and full of trout that when hooked send one along the bank with the sensation of a tug that the doubled rod and screaming reel cannot avert. And yet I have never landed, nor do I now expect to land, a single fish. Before they come to the net I—awake! Not to crack the wind of several poor phrases, my river is a phantom, an illusion, and I visit it in dreams only.

At the same time, it is a perfectly distinct

and individual piece of water. If it happens actually to exist anywhere, I should recognize it without a moment's hesitation. Were I an artist, I could reproduce at least half a dozen scenes from its banks. I know of certain spots that remind me of others I could indicate on the map, and certain spots that resemble nothing with which I am at present acquainted. Nor does it at the last turn into an ocean or an inkpot or something equally foolish, as is the distress fashion of most dreams.

It is, I fancy, attached to some hotel; at any rate, other anglers are somewhere about the premises, and one hurries and worries to be beforehand with them. There is one particular stretch invariably haunted by this trouble. It is straight and canal-like, and, knowing perfectly well that it will not fish except in a breeze, I hasten and suffer many things by the way. The bank at this point is level with the water and boggy, whilst, exactly opposite, a road winds uphill, protected by stout rails painted white, near by is the field with the public path running through, and there I cast feverishly, in dread of some one coming along and either getting hooked or else putting down my fish.

Can it be, that we have fished these rivers in some previous existence? If so, I deserve better sport than my present incarnation is affording.

The learned in such matters tell us that a dream runs its course in something like no time at all. It is (we will say) a September dawn, and one, returning from the bathroom, batters hilariously at your door. From within comes an indignant protest, actually mingling with the din, so closely does it follow. And yet in the interval you have risen, hooked, played, and probably lost, the salmon of a lifetime that came up on the gurgling spate now roaring towards the sink. On my water, contrariwise, things are sometimes so slow that, conscious of a feeling of boredom, I wander off into another dream altogether, or involve myself in the old familiar tangle of absurdities from sheer lack of interest in the present proceedings.

Occasionally, however, one is able to rescue a fragment. . . . He was a curious-looking old chap—lean, grizzled, autocratic. His garments, laced and pinked in the oddest of fashions, became him well, and a pair of hawkish eyes glittered from beneath a great hat and plume.

"Gadzooks!" he cried, staring at me in amazement and some contempt. "What in Heaven's name have we here?"

"Never yet saw I the like," he pursued. "Perhaps you will particularize," said I, blandly.

"Particularize! Why, man, dost think to take aught heavier than a minnow with that toy of thine?"

He pointed to my 6-oz. split-cane in such scorn that I wondered it did not warp before our very eyes. Involuntarily I glanced at the rod lying across his own shoulders, and I gasped. It was at least 18 feet long, spliced of several woods in one piece and very pliant, as it shivered delicately in the grip of a hand that age, and perhaps the bottle, had rendered a trifle unsteady.

"Toy or not," I said, reddening. "it will kill any trout we are likely to come across today."

With a laugh, he took my weapon and tested it gingerly. Then he fell to examining it more closely.

"This wheel now," says he, tapping the latest thing in aluminum winches. "Aye, I have heard of them; but they are sorry things. Were I not man enough, without the aid of clockwork—"

"I fear you do not quite follow," I said as politely as possible. "I do not know what your methods may be, but, speaking for myself, so fine and delicate is my tackle, so tiny the hold of the hook, that an instant's failure in meeting the strain would be fatal."

He pondered over this and his brows knitted. "Given a short stiff stick"—he mused. "I grant you, some contrivance is indeed a necessity, but why not the rod and a ready wrist to meet the strain and give you joy in the handling thereof?"

"If you will kindly observe," I said, "the extreme lightness of my fly and that part of the cast appertaining to it, you will, I think, agree that it is not fitted to such a—as such as your rod in fact." I ended somewhat hastily, being minded to break a witticism but finding small appreciation of humour in his glance.

He considered the fly and for once something like admiration dawned upon his face. "Faith!" he said, "'Tis marvelous small and marvelous pretty and—marvelous foolish! Think you that this conceit of the natural fly (for it is indeed very like a small insect I have seen upon the water at this season, think you that such will allure a feeding trout? Why man, the flies he seeks, being half-drowned, bear scant likeness to this piece of foppery."

"That is where we differ," said I, blandly. "The proper, and indeed the only civilized way to angle is with the nearest possible imitation of the natural insect, treated with a cunning preparation of oil so that it will not sink, and representing the newly hatched fly before its wings have so much as touched the water!"

"What hast killed this morning?" asked the old man, suddenly.

I pointed out somewhat coldly that there had been no rise as yet and that a few dark

olives were but just coming down." Have you done much?" I asked spitefully, for I noticed that he carried neither reel nor bag.

His answer was a shrill whistle, followed by the appearance of a small, but heavily laden boy, most conspicuous being a net that would have landed any ordinary member of the Fly Fishers' Club. The ancient angler shook his head. "I doubt whether it be not too late," he said, "this hatch you babble of comes at the end of the feast and yet—I may but try. Come hither, boy!"

The mighty rod bent to its work with an unholy swishing and the flies (four of them!) worked their way slowly up the stickle. Suddenly there was a yellow gleam and a great fish was struggling desperately, merely to get from under the hoop that held him so relentless. I knew that he must be well hooked and very soon the net was his portion.

At a gesture, the boy tipped the contents of the basket upon the sward. There they lay—three-pounders, two-pounders and others—in a glistening heap! It was a season's catch.

"Well done!" said I, involuntarily, dreadfully though the slaughter seemed.

"This somewhat mollified him.

"You are but young for an angler and may yet learn," he said.

"My eldest boy," I remarked with dignity, "has already landed his first trout, although I made him return it (being taken down stream) lest he should be tempted to think that the killing of fish was the angler's aim."

"And what otherwise?"

"Beguilement," I said promptly. "The killing of a brace or so is a survival of the dark ages and fast falling into disrepute."

This finished me. Whatever lingering doubts he may have retained concerning my sanity dispersed into thin air at this.

"The Saints be praised!" said the old man, joyfully and irrelevantly. "Mine head was beginning to buzz so that I feared the shrewd buffet it took years ago at Worcester fight was stirring again, as hath before happened. Now I know for a certainty that thou art but an utter madman, and I would that thou wert on safer ground, for yonder pool is 10-ft. deep. Good master madman! Go, prithee, to the middle of this fair field) and cast for the thistles thou seest there. Many a stubborn fight have they given me and I would fain join thee but my dinner waits and the physician hath warned me to be particular in such matters."

So saying, the stiff old cavalier shouldered his rod. Long I watched him, striding away into the mellow distance with his satellite laboring respectfully in the rear. But precisely how long I had been awake, or just where I awoke, I must not say.—W. Bernard Tonkin. (Baily's.)

THE "DUBLIN FUSILIER."

To those who do not profess and call themselves anglers the thousand and one other joys over and above the actual capture of the quarry are matters wholly vain and incomprehensible. Their sole criterion of the measure of our happiness is the weight of our bag; a blank day is to them a lost day—a day gone uselessly out of our oh! so few days on this excellent earth. For though most of us will agree with the late Professor Huxley that it might have been a better world, we must even more concur with him that it might have been inexpressibly worse. On the pleasantest fishing trip I ever spent my bag for the week was a blank, but—however, as Weedon Gro-smith used to say in "The Duke of Killiecrankie."

On one never-to-be-forgotten day of bright sunshine and low water, I was lying prone peering into a salmon pool as a friend's line came sweeping round in the endeavor to see what amount of movement was imparted by sinking and drawing the hand to a fly at the end of twenty yards of line. My friend was experimenting with a clumsy creation of my own tying. As it came into view a shadow seemed to detach itself from the bottom, rise slowly, and sink again with as leisurely a movement. "And then there was hurrying to and fro," while the sun, instead of the lamps, "shone o'er fair women and brave men." Needless to say, my fair friend annexed that fly. "We must invent a suitable name for it," she said, casting a last look at a lilac and silver 14-pounder before it was taken up to the house; "something very killing and fascinating." "That sounds like a Dublin Fusilier," said I, with commendable modesty. And so it was christened on the spot, and its health drunk out of a tiny silver flask bearing the inscription "Any port in a storm, but a vintage wine after dinner." This had been given, however.

So with slight modifications was evolved a fly which on a recent very successful expedition accounted for exactly as many fish as the whole of the rest of our flies put together. Doubtless we used it more, doubtless it went in first, even as its namesakes did into Ladysmith; but even so the result was remarkable. Now, the Dublin Fusiliers were made out of the East India Company's Madras and Bombay European regiments, wherefore the tag of Indian crow must not be omitted, with the topping for the tail. Their uniform is scarlet, with gold lace; so the body of the fly must be tied very tight of scarlet silk, with ribboned gold tinsel. The hackle in their busby is of Patrick's blue and a dark rich green. The blue should predominate at the shoulder,

fining off into the green, but the hackle must on no account be run down the body. In honor of their Madras origin a strip of Madras jungle cock lies along each side of the wing. This leaves Bombay still unpresented, so our thoughts naturally turn to Bombay duck. It is rather difficult to tie this excellent bird into the wing, so I substitute two strips of gled, or buff turkey. This with a few heron's fibres in the wing and a peacock herl head for a bushy, completes the dressing.

I gave one to that great angler who plays Jonathan to my David. Examining it critically, he remarked, "I hope nobody will make rude remarks about the Dublin Fusilier and the hook." "No fear," I replied; "it is their enemies that take their hook, my boy!"

—A. E. M.

BREEDING CANADA WILD GEESSE IN CAPTIVITY

In the years gone by when game was abundant all over the land it hardly seemed possible that it would even be necessary to refrain from slaughtering it from morning until night or to require a bag limit in order to stop its extermination. Even farther from the minds of the majority of our sportsmen was the necessity of keeping up the supply of game birds by breeding them in captivity.

In my own experience of nearly thirty years of continuous experimenting in the breeding of wild water fowl, and especially the Canada or common wild geese, I am frank to confess that at the outset it was the mere love of wild life that prompted the undertaking. This article is necessarily the personal experience of the writer, and as such it must perforce coincide with the experiences of others, but I hope to touch upon some points which heretofore have not been mentioned by writers.

It was some time in the seventies that my brother called my attention to an advertisement of a party in Fort Dodge, Ia., in one of the sporting magazines who offered Canada wild geese for sale. Geese were then nesting plentifully in parts of that State, and those offered for sale were goslings captured from the adjacent slough. I mention the pair which we purchased because of the frequent statement made that wild geese mate for life. Undoubtedly this is ordinarily true, but there are exceptions. This pair never, and we finally bought another male and two females. The Iowa gander promptly selected one of the new females for a wife, and they raised young for years, while he drove his former mate out of sight at all times. She never mated again and was evidently a barren goose, and the gander undoubtedly was aware of it.

In 1892 I obtained a large wild gander shot from a passing flock. Several years afterward he mated with a goose which laid and began sitting. He then went across the ravine and escorted another goose to a promising site, where she made a nest and also laid eggs.

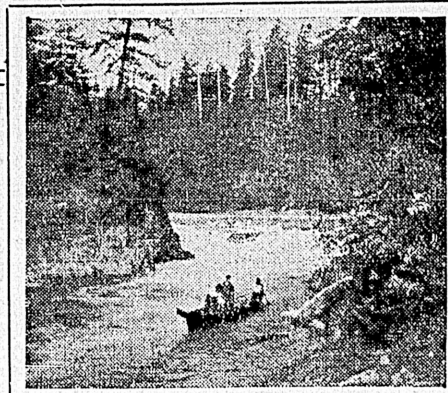
About this time I obtained a goose from my neighbor, Mr. George E. Walker, and turned her out in the lots. Imagine my surprise when the old Mormon took his third wife, and they raised young ones the same season. This mate he kept for years, and she was evidently his favorite.

The present season I purchased a fine eight-year-old pair of mated Canadas from a party on the Atlantic coast which were until two weeks ago contentedly planning to raise their young. They sat by the hour on a hummock and arranged the nest then all at once there was a disagreement in the family. The old fellow had driven his wife from his bed and board and will not allow her near him. She sits disconsolate by herself or wanders away to the vicinity of the pen in which are the unmated ganders, which run squawking to the fence to meet her. Except in the three instances above cited I never knew the mated pairs to be unfaithful among the full bloods, although at the present time I have one old Canada gander who has two wives—both tame geese—which have separate nests, and the old fellow puts in all his time guarding first one then the other.

In the nesting season it is imperative that the geese have water deep enough for them to swim, otherwise the eggs will not be fertile. In small enclosures it is also necessary to have a light but close fence between each breeding pair since the ganders are exceedingly pugnacious, fighting all others near them and sometimes dragging the females off their nests and driving them away. It is rarely that they begin laying until three years old, although I have known of one or two in recent years which nested when two years old and raised young. The first year wild geese lay four or five eggs, generally five, and as they get older they will sometimes gradually increase the number laid to six or eight eggs.

The period of incubation is from 28 to 30 days, depending somewhat on the weather. When hatched the old goose keeps the goslings in the nest until the morning of the second day, when she leads them out and carefully guides them to where they can pick the fresh grass or weeds. No feed is required for the goslings at any time if there is a pasture or grass lawn over which they can roam. While I feed them grain it is merely to make the geese gentle and to teach them to stay about closer.

All my young geese are opinioned when small. If this is done before the wing feathers begin to grow there is scarcely any bleeding from the operation. There are three periods



Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, salmon, grilse.

The best month for Sea-trout fishing.

each year in which the domesticated wild geese are disposed to wander away. Each spring and fall as the flocks pass over in their migrations my birds answer to the call of the wild. Gathering at one side of the enclosure, they stretch their necks to the utmost. Slowly they give out their guttural notes, which gradually are sounded faster and faster until finally, with discordant cries and a beating of the air with their wings, they sweep to the farther side of the pasture. Not deterred by the failure to rise, they walk back and the performance is repeated again and again.

There is another period when they seem impelled to travel and this is in July, provided there are any broods of goslings. Otherwise they do not seem to desire to go. Many times have I watched them walk round and round hunting for a loophole, and tight indeed must be the fence if they do not find one.

At this season their direction of travel is north-easterly, and I never found them going in any other. Why they take this direction at this time has never been clear to me.

Wild geese are exceedingly afraid of dogs and will not do well where disturbed by them. I once had one sitting on seven eggs when a small dog came into the yard and began running in circles, each one larger than the one before. Finally, in one grand rush, the goose was just in line and the dog, which had not seen her until the last moment, jumped clear over her. The dog was so scared he ran home, while the goose flapped screaming from her nest and began running at top speed. She continued running and squalling for almost a day and a half until she fell exhausted and died in a few minutes. This goose was raised in captivity and used to dogs all the 19 years of her life, yet the sudden fright was more than she could stand.

In recent years I have found that one can get a second clutch of eggs if the goose is shut out from the first nest for a few days just when she begins to feather it. It is thus possible to double the number of young raised each year, which is indeed quite an item where space and the number of birds kept does not permit of the slower way of increasing the flock.

Notwithstanding the fact that few geese are brought to bag by the gunners of the present day, they are steadily decreasing in number, although they are a long-lived bird. My Canadas range in age from three years up to an old mated pair that are 24 or 25 years old.

Mr. J. W. Whealon of Chincoteague Island, Va., whom I consider the greatest breeder of Canada geese at the present time, has made a complete success of it, and some of his old mated pairs have been breeding for more than 50 years. It is a matter of record that one old gander in one of the New England States was 80 years old when the owner killed it because it had become "mischievous."

In 1907 the writer spent the entire summer in Alaska, and the geese were breeding by the thousands in the swamps near the mouth of the Copper River. They young were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Siwash, eaten by the vermin, which abounds there, and otherwise destroyed in large numbers before they could fly. Some day in the very near future we will see the great V shaped flocks no more.

Who has not felt a thrill as he read the lines of Bryant in his "Ode to the Water-fowl?" "All day at that far height thy wings have fanned the cold, thin atmosphere," yet how few of the younger generation east of the Mississippi River have seen them of recent years passing over, high in air. But we are fortunate in that these noble game birds will increase in captivity and still retain their health and all their wild characteristics year after year. There is no reason why under the wise provisions of the proposed "breeders' law" they should not be found all over our country, both for ornamental use, for sport and for the market. Such legislation certainly will not decrease our game, but will greatly increase it. Let every one join the ranks of those who are striving to save game birds from the fate of the buffalo and the passenger pigeon.—Warren R. Leach, in the Amateur Sportsman.

"Say, pa?"

"What is it?"

"Can a Rear Admiral go to the front?"

Judge.

A Page for the Young Folks



The Ottawa government has made trade agreements with Italy and Belgium which will be profitable to the people of Canada and of those countries.

When you read this Mr. Roosevelt will have arrived home and doubtless will be warmly welcomed by the people of New York. He has been away nearly fifteen months.

When the sunken submarine boat Puvion was brought to land, it was found that many of the men had lived a long time in the water-tight compartments. They were buried alive as miners so often are.

The railway into the country north of Edmonton called the Great Waterways Railway, the bargain for which ruined the Alberta government is to be built after all. Foley, Welch and Stewart are to do the work and E. James is manager of the company.

Lord Minto has come back from India and Sir Charles Hardinge has been appointed Governor General in his place. The new Viceroy is fifty-two years of age and has filled important positions in dealing with foreign countries.

A man who sat in court in an invalid's chair was given \$20,000 for the injuries that robbed him of health at Quebec a few days ago. He was hurt three years ago by the fall of the Quebec bridge. Not many of us think of how great blessings sound limbs and good health are to the poorest of us.

There are some people in Ireland who would like to see the old language spoken still in some parts of the country restored. The Gaelic was the language of the Romans heard in the British Isles and in the north of France nearly 2000 years ago. It is still spoken in some parts of Wales, the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland, although in each country it has a different form. It is hard to bring a dying language to life, no matter how beautiful it may be.

The owners of automobiles have formed an association. They will try to be as hoped, make rules for the careful driving of the big machines. Boys and girls, as well as older people, should be very careful not to get into the way of the automobiles, but fast driving on the streets is a crime. However, it is not the duty of chauffeurs that we have to think about, but that of the children. That is, to keep to the sidewalks and the crossings of the city and to look out.

The war in Nicaragua which began last October is still going on. President Zelaya has been banished and three thousand men slain in battle. The people are not satisfied to have Madrid for president. It is expected that the United States will, in the end, interfere to bring about a settlement, but meanwhile the dreadful game of war goes on. It is only a few years since these Central American republics agreed to settle all their disputes peacefully. Now, though the war is in Nicaragua, most of the states are said to be really taking part in it.

The Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr. R. F. Tolmie, and the Chief Inspector of Collieries, Mr. R. F. Shepherd, are visiting the coal mining districts in order to learn what the most experienced miners think is the best way to make the mines safe. So far no one has been able to prevent the terrible explosions that cause the miner's life to be one to be dreaded. There are, however, many risks that are run in mines which can be guarded against. No one knows so much about these as intelligent working miners and, if what they have learned is told the government, a law may be made that will compel the owners to provide against such dangers as fire and falling timber, and force the men to be careful.

The two new training ships, the Niobe and Rainbow, will be in Canada about midsummer. The Niobe goes to Halifax and the Rainbow will come here. Will there be Canadian boys ready for these naval schools?

The engineer, fireman and brakeman on a freight engine were killed last week near Port Caldwell in Lake Superior. The engine struck a rock and fell over the embankment into the lake. These accidents on freight trains are terribly frequent.

The Saanich farmers are anxious that the electric tramway shall run from Victoria through the peninsula. Many of the farmers are willing to give part of their land so that the tram may run near their farms and enable them to bring their produce quickly to market.

The Sultan of Morocco is fighting with the Arab tribes near Fez. It is said that his reign cannot last much longer. He appears from all accounts to be a savage tyrant. If it were not for the other European powers, it is probable that France would govern this country and the people would be happier and more prosperous than they are now.

Already the people of the middle west are thinking about their harvest. It is feared there will not be enough grain to reap the grain, great as has been the number of people who have come into the country during the year. There are thousands of Canadians in the cities who would be better and happier if they had never left the farms on which they were brought up.

A little more than twenty-one years ago Seattle was burned down. On Saturday, June 11th, there was almost as big a fire in the same city and before the summer is over there will be little sign of it. The growth of the great city on the Sound has been very wonderful. The part of it destroyed on Saturday week contained many old buildings. It was feared at first there would be great loss of life, but this was a mistake. Two firemen were injured though not very seriously.

It is more than three years since the C. P. R. began to plan to build a great bridge across the Saskatchewan from Strathcona to Edmonton. Now the railroad from Calgary ends at Strathcona and passengers are driven across to Edmonton. The new Alberta government has promised to make a grant to the C. P. R. The railroad bridge will be begun at once and finished in a year and a half. In the meantime a depot and other buildings will be made in Edmonton. There is no doubt the bridge will be a great advantage to the handsome and enterprising capital of Alberta.

Canada is a very rich country and it costs a great deal to carry on its government. Last year the enormous sum of a hundred and one and a half millions was paid into the treasury. But great as that sum was, nearly forty-six millions more were spent. Customs, Inland Revenue and the Post Office are the three sources from which the stream of gold flows into the treasury. It goes out in a thousand ways. Some is paid for public works which are part of the property of the country. You will see that the government of Canada is an immense business which needs the wisest and most honest men in the country to do it well. To direct it and to make the laws is the work of parliament and a seat there ought to be a great honor.

The British nation, which many years ago, took the place of Turkey as ruler of Egypt, has made the country rich. The people were justly ruled. Every one's property was protected and no one, however rich or great, was allowed to injure another. It was believed by the British government that the people had seen how a country ought to be governed and that they might be allowed to make some

of their own laws and to conduct their own business. But the Egyptians have proved that they cannot yet be trusted to manage their own affairs. All the European nations whose people are doing business in Egypt and Mr. Roosevelt who lately visited Egypt, agreed that England must, for the good of all, take back the ruling power she was willing to share.

Down in the heart of Central Africa a brave French captain about a year ago captured Abeshi, the capital of Wadal, with a little army of a hundred and twenty men. As was very natural the black men in revenge killed the brave captain and most of his men. Then another small army has sent to punish the tribe who had been successful in surprising their countrymen. Again the white men have been successful. It is to be hoped that the visitors will keep a better look out than was done last time. They are gallant fellows, but it is scarcely fair to blame the blacks whose country is being taken from them by Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans to say nothing of Portuguese and smaller nations for treachery.

The C. P. R. has made a very important change in the management of its western traffic. Instead of three divisions as formerly between Vancouver and Fort William there will be four. The old divisions were Fort William to Broadview, in Saskatchewan, Broadview to Laggan, in the mountains, and Laggan to Vancouver. Now there will be Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia divisions. This will make it easier to control the greatly increased traffic. Double tracks are being laid along part of the road in Manitoba. Moosejaw will be the headquarters of the great army of engineers and mechanics who are needed to keep the engines and cars in order that travel may be safe and trade carried on between the east and west. Not many know how very carefully this work must be done or how often the men who run the trains risk their lives.

Mr. McKenzie, the president of the Canadian Northern Railway was in Victoria last week. He came to pay for the coal mines and coal lands he and a number of gentlemen from London had bought from the Dunsmuir company and to make arrangements about letting contracts for the first sections to be built of the Canadian Northern Railroad. These will be between Victoria and Barkley Sound and between New Westminster and Chilliwack. The first, Mr. McKenzie, says, will be begun in three weeks time and the mainline section this week. The new company expect to open four new coal mines before long. The railroad and the mines with all the work the C. P. R. and the government are doing should give many men employment now and more in the future. Engineers and surveyors and mechanics will be needed in this province for many years to come.

If British Columbia wants to gain the market of the prairies for her fruit, growers here must be very careful to pack their fruit. Ontario sends great quantities of fruit west. California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington are all supplying the markets at Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and other prairie towns. But fresh fruit is always wanted and British Columbia is nearer to Alberta than Ontario. If we are honest and skillful we will get our share of the trade. Before the orchards planted this year will bear there will be three railroads to carry freight across the province. Fruit growing is not easy work, but it is pleasant and healthy. At present there are many people in our own cities who cannot afford to buy strawberries or apples at the prices at which they are sold. At the same time the fruitgrowers do not get what these people would be willing to pay. Perhaps if we had a market both growers and users would be better off. But if we are to have the prairie people for customers the orchardists must be at one wideawake and honest.

The death of George McGuire, a fine young Scotchman who was working on the Pemberton block by the breaking of a beam, the end of which struck him, was a very sad accident.

They have a Children's Court in Vancouver now, and it is to be hoped there will soon be one here. However bad boys or girls are they should not be shut up with worse men or women even for a night.

We miss the children's observations this week, but hope they will enjoy the story. When girls and boys go camping they will have a fine chance to see interesting things and it is hoped some of them will write to the Colonist describing the good times they are having.

Mr. G. H. Barnard received a rousing welcome on Tuesday night by the Conservatives of Victoria and a number of visitors. He told the audience what had been done by the government towards building a Canadian navy and what the Conservatives wanted to do. The Premier, Mr. Bowser, and several other gentlemen spoke in praise of Victoria's member at Ottawa.

King George is a man in the prime of life and Prince Edward who is heir to the throne is a boy of sixteen. But none of us know how long we have to live and it very often happens that the country is badly ruled which has a boy for its king. King George has asked parliament to appoint some man or body of men to take his place if he should die before his son is old enough to reign.

When a boy goes to work in a machine shop perhaps the hardest thing to learn is not to run foolish risks. There have been so many terrible deaths lately that it seems that many men have neglected this part of their training. Rashness is not bravery. Every man who is worth anything must, if he is killed, leave those behind him to whom his sudden death will give not only sorrow but suffering.

Mr. Mike King walked across the island last week, because the steamer Tees could not get near enough to Takit Island to take him off. A little thing like this did not bother Mr. King. He walked across the island and is now safe home. There are not many parts of the province where Mr. King has not tramped at one time or another in his search for timber or minerals. This time he was looking after coal measures.

The story of a big quartz mountain full of gold near Stewart, the new mining town on the Portland Canal, is very wonderful. If half the report is true many men will make fortunes there. This gold, unlike that of Yukon and Cariboo and Dawson, is not found in the bed of the river, but in the rock. In these days the telegraph wire carries news of such discoveries round the world almost as soon as they are made. If the news is false it can be contradicted before people crowd, as they often used to do, in the old days, into the diggings only to be disappointed if not to starve.

On Monday there was a terrible accident in the Herald building in Montreal. A very heavy water tank fell through from the roof to the basement, breaking away floors and loosening the walls. The press and printing machines crashed down with the floors on which they stood. There were a great many people at work in the big newspaper office and between twenty and thirty were killed. A little girl in the bindery crept along the wall till she reached a ladder and succeeded in saving many women working with her. No man could have been braver. The contractor who left the heavy tank in such a unsafe position has much to answer for.

If the aviators continue to improve their machines it may be that there will be no need to worry about roads in the future. When a man can make a trip of 88 miles in less than two hours and come back at a much swifter rate it looks as though the air might soon be used as freely as the water is now. This trip was made by Chas. K. Hamilton from Governor's Island in New York to Philadelphia. Mr. Hamilton carried letters from Governor Hughes and Mayor Gaynor of New York to the Governor and mayor of Philadelphia. The 118 miles of Philadelphia was forced to come down as he had forgotten to clean part of his machinery in his hurry to get away. But he was back in half the time allowed although he broke a propeller in descending.

Lord Strathcona loves Canada and he is proud of Canadians. This very wealthy old gentleman has paid great sums to educate young men and women who go to McGill University. He has helped to build a great hospital in Montreal. But now in his old age he has done something for all the children of Canada. He has left a sum of money to be spent in making the bodies of the boys and girls in the schools as strong as possible. He wants the boys, when they are old enough, to form cadet companies and to learn to shoot. And he wants both boys and girls to love their country and the Empire to which it belongs. An arrangement has been made with the militia department to furnish the boys with all they need for their drill. It must be remembered, however, that neither Lord Strathcona nor the officers nor the education department want a single boy who is unwilling to do so to take the military drill or to join the cadet corps. All will be given the chance to do what they can to prepare for the defence of their native land. To the expense of this Lord Strathcona has given a large sum. When, however, the interest of it is divided among all the provinces according to the school population, the share of British Columbia is not large. However, the militia department gives

instruction free to the teachers and in some cases to the boys. The editor is much mistaken if British Columbia children will not be eager to carry out Lord Strathcona's wishes.

TURNER'S VICTORY—A BALL STORY

The ball sped in, broke in a sharp curve, and smacked into the catcher's big mitt.

"Easy there, Turner!" he called, throwing back the ball. "What's the matter?" The pitcher grinned. "Did it hurt you?" "No, but you'll hurt your arm," "It's my arm, isn't it?" "Yes," said Redway, "of course it is. But we have all a certain interest in it, and we want to see you take care of it."

"Throw the ball," was Turner's curt reply. "I guess you think I'm a freshman pitcher."

Redway colored slightly, but did not obey the command at once. Turner's voice had been high pitched, and the basemen, working off to one side on the infield, and the students watching the practice from beyond the foul lines, edged toward the college battery. Jenkins, the coach, scented trouble, came running across the diamond.

"What's the matter?" he demanded. "Redway's telling me how to pitch," said Turner.

Jenkins turned to Redway. "Well!"

Now it was all changed. For three years the pitcher had been the college lion; in his closing year, when he would for the last time pitch the big game, there were two lions, and one of them was a freshman catcher, a new man in college baseball. In the early games of the season Redway had dared to signal Turner how to play the batter—Turner, who had always signaled the catcher what he would pitch. The boy knew that this was the way the game should be played, but it piqued him none the less because it was one indication that his prestige was waning.

Two men passed on the street and turned their heads an instant.

"That's Turner," said one. "A great battery," said the other.

Turner overheard the remark, and it added fuel to the fire of jealousy that had been smoldering all the spring.

That night he kept to his room. He tried to study, but a freckle-faced catcher, who never missed a play and who got the ball to second with the speed of a rifle-ball, danced across the pages. He found himself wishing that Redway might make a wild throw, or let a ball get past him, when runs counted. Suppose—just suppose—that he could pitch a ball that would fool the catcher? Would Redway be so popular then? But what sort of ball could he pitch that the catcher, not he, would be blamed for?

Why, if Redway should let the ball get by him and the game should be lost—

ing under the catcher's arm, beat the relay to the plate.

Turner pitched the eighth inning in a daze. He could feel the St. Mary's stands still thrilling with the joy of that mighty hit. Why was it Redway? Why could it not have been Lohman? Why could it not have been anybody else? In his anger he put three balls across the plate with terrific speed. Later, as Redway unstrapped his chest protector in front of the bench, he felt of his hands and said, with open admiration:

"That was a lot of speed, Turner. They stung through the glove."

Turner did not reply. In imagination he could see the next issue of the college weekly, here it would be, in big black type, Redway's hit wins the game! and down in the story a simple statement that Turner had pitched good ball.

Somebody shook him by the shoulder.

"Wake up!" said Jenkins. "Get out there, son, and pitch your head off!"

So with the score one to nothing in favor of St. Mary's, Turner walked into the box again. In games as close as this a pitcher must have a clear head and his nerves must be steady and strong. Although Turner did not know it, his temper had already unstrung him. Redway, after the first two balls had been pitched, saw that something was wrong. The ball no longer broke with a sudden, sharp curve.

"Right over, Dick!" he called, encouragingly. "He can't hit it!" Turner resented what seemed to him a patronizing note in the catcher's attempt to hearten him. Again he pitched without his usual deliberation, and again the curve failed to break. The batter met the ball squarely, and was on third base when the right-fielder threw in.

The wild din of the Rockton cheering rang in Turner's ears, and he thought that he had never before seen so much black and red at once. But the hit had sobered him for the moment. He regained control of the ball, and the next two batters, weak hitters, struck out. The effort, however, drew heavily on the pitcher's remaining nerve force. Suddenly his arm seemed to become listless, and although the next ball should have curved, it hit the batsman.

There were two on the bases, two out, and a hit might mean the loss of the game. Although black and red flags fluttered madly, Turner did not see them now. He was trying to pitch as he had never pitched before, and Todd, at bat, swung vainly at the first two balls. Then came three mad-dening, wide balls in a row, and then all at once Turner lost his nerve. The next ball would, perhaps, mean victory or defeat.

The pitcher walked in to take a short throw from Redway, and saw the catcher lay three fingers on his glove. It was the battery signal for a swing, straight ball. No chances could be taken. A wild pitch would surely mean the forcing in of the tying run. The ball would have to come straight over; the batter would have to swing. After that the game rested with the fielders.

At the signal for a straight ball Turner nodded and his eyes suddenly flamed. The thought that had come to him the night before flashed across his mind. Redway was expecting a straight ball. If he should be thrown a quick curve, he would not be set to block it. Perhaps he would miss it. Turner's mind was working feverishly. He realized that if the ball got away, the game would be tied and probably lost, but he believed that Redway would be blamed. That was the point — to humiliate Redway. In the blindness of his anger, he forgot whether he was unable to reason logically, or see that the coach and the players, and even many of the spectators, would not be deceived by his disregard for Redway's signal.

A hush had fallen over the field. The flags of blue and gold and the flags of black and red no longer waved. And the pitcher's box, with all eyes on him, a college pitcher, with hate and fear at his heart was forgetting honor and the fact that the blue and gold of old St. Mary's was depending on him.

In the St. Mary's stands a man stood up and shouted something. Instantly the blue and gold was waving again, and three thousand men and women, their voices blending in a mighty chorus, sang the war-song of St. Mary's, the song that every St. Mary's man had sung for fifty years. The solemn, measured strains, like some grand hymn, sounded across the field.

"Hail ye true and loyal sons, Stout of heart, in danger strong—" Turner, raising his arms to pitch the first cowardly ball he had ever thrown, felt his body grow cold. Why, that was the same song he had sung last Thanksgiving day, when St. Mary's held Rockton for downs on her three yard line. He had sung it when the crew, rowing like demons, had beaten Marchall by half a boat's length. And his father had sung that song at St. Mary's, before him, and was probably up there in the stands, singing it now. Suddenly the hate left his heart. He could see Redway, his face drawn waiting. No, Redway was a good fellow. He was a true and loyal son. Whatever Redway had said, he had said for the good of St. Mary's. For the second time that day a lump came into the pitcher's throat. His eyes for an instant swept the stands. He could look at them calmly. He, too, was a true and loyal son. Good old blue and gold! Good old St. Mary's.

He hurled the ball forward. There was a sharp crack. He saw the left-fielder running, saw Jenkins's head drop, saw Redway rise wearily from his crouch behind the plate. The next Rockton batter struck out, but two runs had come in on that hit. From the bench Turner saw St. Mary's make one last effort to tie the score and fail. He walked to the gymnasium with his head high in the air. Jenkins met him as he came from under the shower.

"Too bad, Turner!" said the coach. "You pitched a good game. Too bad you lost!"

"Thank you!" said Turner.

But to himself he said, "I won." As the rough towel went across his shoulders, he hummed:

"Hail ye true and loyal sons, Stout of heart, in danger strong—" —Youth's Companion.



THE "CUDDLE-DE-WEES"

Our hen has a flock of "cuddle-de-wees."

That follow her around all day; Some are yellow, and one is black, And two are a pretty gray; And at evening time, when the sunset light

Is shining between the trees, Our hen picks out a snug spot.

And calls her "cuddle-de-wees." And there in the shadow, beneath the trees, They run to her gladly, the "cuddle-de-wees."

"I told him to take it easy," Redway stated. "I was afraid he'd use up his arm if he kept on speeding them in, and then he wouldn't be in shape for the Rockton game Saturday."

"Good advice," said Jenkins. "But my arm is all right," insisted Turner.

The coach made no reply, and the senior demanded, "Do you mean I am to take orders from a freshman catcher?"

The coach could see the students and the nine edging closer. Practically on the eve of the big game, it would never do to have the star battery at loggerheads.

"Turner, you're taking your orders from me," he said, in a voice that did not carry to the spectators. "I say you've worked enough today, and when you work again you take it easy. St. Mary's is depending on you two. Drop this fool business. Now get to the gym, and the one that's dressed first waits for the other. Mind that. Come out together, and make sure the crowd sees you."

In silence Richard Turner entered the gymnasium down at one corner of the field. The cold water of the shower sent no thrill through his nerves; the coarse towel brightened his skin, but did not leave him tingling. As he dressed, he could hear the crack of bat against ball, the cheers of the spectators as they showed appreciation of the good plays, and now and then the voice of Jenkins shouting advice and orders to the nine. But he did not, as was his wont, go to the gymnasium windows and watch the play. He felt as if he never cared to pitch again. If it was not for St. Mary's—well, he would quit.

However, he heeded the coach's advice and waited for Redway, who was still splashing under the shower. The two boys left the gymnasium together and stood for a moment at the gate, where all could see and hear.

"Guess I'll stay and watch the fellows," Redway remarked. "See you to-night."

The pitcher started to move away without answering. Something compelled him to look back. He saw Jenkins's face black with the anger of a coach disobeyed.

"So long!" he called, half-heartedly, and passed out.

The shop windows in the streets were lively with the blue and gold flags of St. Mary's and here and there was a notice to "get your flag for the big game."

Suddenly the pitcher sat up straight flushed with shame that he should have been guilty of such a thought. Resolutely he put it out of his mind, and turned once more to his books.

At luncheon the next day he read the forecasts of the game in the newspapers. There was praise for the pitcher, but it sounded perfunctory to him. The catcher, hailed as a phenomenon, was pointed out as the player to watch.

For the first time since he had won his St. Mary's did not thrill at the crowds in the streets—crowds on their way to the big game. Something that had swelled in his breast in other years as he saw men and women carrying the colors of St. Mary's was absent now. He became conscious after a while that Redway was talking to him.

"Turner," the catcher was saying, "be careful of Todd. I saw him when Rockton played Marchall early in the spring. He is a hard hitter, but if you keep the ball round his shoulders you'll reach his one weak spot."

"I guess I know how to play Todd," answered Turner, coldly.

Five thousand persons poured through the gates into St. Mary's field that day. They massed in the stands and made them gay with college colors; made them rock with the thunder of college songs and cheers. Over on the north stand the black and red of Rockton waved defiance across the diamond to the blue and gold of St. Mary's.

The first ball Turner pitched was a strike, and almost before the rattling cheer of St. Mary's had died down, Todd swung at the next. It went high in the air, a twisting foul, and whipping off his mask, Redway went after it. The catcher got it a foot from the ground, and then crashed heavily into the grand stand.

When the ball was snatched by Turner, he walked to the box, gritting his teeth. The St. Mary's cheer was sweeping the field again, and tacked on to it this time, he could hear: "Redway! Redway! Redway!"



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

REGRETS

M. B. H.

Thou shalt not know the changeless,
Till thou know
That all things change—
That joys, most beautiful and dear, must go
Beyond the range;
That heart's desire must be deceived and
cross'd,
That heart's delight must be denied and lost,
That every moment's gladness pays its cost,
That every joy of spirit, or of sense,
Hath its commensurate hour of recompense.

Yet shalt thou learn that, 'midst all
Fluctuant tides
One rest abides,
On the low rock whose breakers
Beat its sides;
There is secureness and infinitude
'Mid restless wind and mood:
All is not lost, nor all untimely spent;
Privation hath its fruit, and its content.
Thou hast won much if in its calm control
No lash of fortune can perturb thy soul—
No sting of poison, no polluting strife,
Reach to the fortress of thy secret life.

WOMEN IN OTHER LANDS

You cannot get away from it. Travel and you change your climate, but not the circumambient ideas. China affords the latest illustration of this ancient truth. The advance of Western thought has at last reached that great country, and its civilization is to be reformed by our latest improvements. The reference is of course to our revolting daughters. The weapon of the strike has not yet, indeed, been used by them. We hear of strikes of electricians, and still more appalling, of liftmen, but even Paris has not yet devised a general strike of women. There is no sign that the idea has occurred to the leaders of our Suffragists.

But in China, they do things thoroughly. A woman's union there has been formed with the endearing name of the "Society of Sisters." What agitates its members is that the ancient and honorable laws of China make a woman a slave all her life.

Probably you yawn at that phrase. You have heard the same thing said of the laws of England. And unless you are feeling very unwell, you cannot contrive to believe it. But when a Chinese woman calls herself a slave she means something. Before her marriage she is, it seems, the property of her father, bound to render him obedience in all things; if she rebels the penalty is death. When she marries she becomes the slave of her husband. If he dies, his widow is the slave of her son. No harassing uncertainty, you see, about a woman's career in China.

You might have thought that it passed the wit of woman to wriggle out of the tenacious grip of this system. But apparently Chinese laws and customs, though stern, have in them queer little interstices of which the wily can take advantage. If what follows reads like the plot of an ingenious comic opera, the blame is not to the writer. Such we are assured is the ancient laws of China. It does not become one who cannot profess the familiarity of Mr. Pott's young man with Chinese metaphysics to venture on criticism.

The Society of Sisters, which is, we are assured, made up of women of the best and richest families, looked about for some means of breaking out of this perpetual slavery. They dared not rebel against their fathers, for that meant death without parley or delay. For a like reason they could not arrange their own marriages.

Will it surprise you to hear that the first step they found possible was to make their husbands uncomfortable?

As soon as the faithful members of the Society of Sisters get married and enter their husbands' houses, they decline to do anything. They even refuse food and drink. Whether forcible feeding has yet been introduced into China we do not know. Our information succinctly adds that these devoted women behave in such a way that the horrified husband is at his wit's end.

Then you might suppose we have him. Fortunately for the wretched creature, Chinese customs ordain that after three days the honeymoon should be broken for the bride to pay a visit to her parents. If the bride is one of the Society of Sisters, the husband is not likely to make any effort to detain her. So she goes, and having come inside her father's house, refuses to go back to her husband. You may surmise the poor wretch is only too happy at such a consummation. But even if he is one of these silent strong men, who will have their own way, he finds things very awkward. The bride's father may be on his side, and may order her to quit; but now the bride is her father's slave no longer, and he has no right over her. She is, indeed, her husband's, and if she disobeys him, there are pains and penalties. But when he thinks of them with longing, the hapless creature finds himself confronted by another ordinance of Chinese law. It commands that when a woman has sought asylum with her parents, that asylum is inviolable.

Checkmate to the husband, who, if he is wise, will go home to dinner and reflect that there is something to be said for most ancient institutions, including Chinese law. One thing more completes the story. The bride having thus evaded the rights of parents and husband, sets to and lives her own life, and makes her own career, as if she were the most modern

of Western women. That she generally has to earn her own living by needlework, instead of something more exciting, shows that China has still some distance to go on the road of civilization. But with a "Society of Sisters" showing such ingenuity in putting new wine into old bottles, there will probably soon be need for a good deal more than needlework.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

"Nonchalant" is, perhaps, as expressive a term as can be applied to the mood of frocks this season.

There is a delicious vagueness and an air of irresponsibility in the silhouette of frocks and in the blending of colors of which they consist; vagueness dominates even the lines of tailor-mades. Incongruous combinations of ninon, soutache, and cloths all add their quota to the general sum of unconventionality while freedom and latitude in the sartorial world represent a liberal side of social politics heretofore little experienced in the domain of dress. In fact, fashion, although entrancing, presents innumerable difficulties and pitfalls for those rash enough to imagine that the uninitiated can grapple with the intricacies of shoulders and sleeves, and the new skirt draperies. The plainness of one and the fulness of the other render modern dressmaking a most difficult profession. While extending all sympathy to the ambitious amateur, it is sound advice to recommend her to watch and wait.

Never was dress so subtle in its studied simplicity and so intricate in its apparently artless "cut."

With the waistline back in its normal place, with the mode of short tight-fitting jackets and blouses veiled with voile, the belt, so long out of vogue, has come back into favor. Thus, for morning and for afternoon, over satin, voile or linen, we see belts everywhere and in all sorts of combinations. This year the belt seldom goes completely around the waist. All kinds of devices are adopted to vary the style of wearing it. Sometimes it appears and disappears under folds and tabs; sometimes it stops short at the front panel of the skirt; occasionally it is only seen in front or at the sides, or only the back is belted for zin, or gin. I saw a charming little coat, the belt of which was only seen at the back and that for perhaps a couple of inches. The favorite belt is in patent leather, either black or colored. Fashion has decreed that the belt must contrast with, not match, the costume, but it may match the trimming. For simple walking costumes it is sometimes seen half in leather and half in the same material as the costume. It is decorated with large buttons of the satin, trimmed with buckles and cross bands. Naturally, the cashmere belt must have a veiling over it. Simple belts in deer skin and chamois have incrustations of materials of vivid colors, which give a mottled effect. Patent black leather belts have gold rings intertwined, cashmere bands or metallic galon. I saw on an afternoon dress of black foulard with blue hair-lines, a cloth belt of pure Renaissance style, which constituted in itself all the cachet of the toilette. This belt, which widely encircled the waist, was of old blue cloth and fastened in front in a most original manner with a large oval formed of blue and white embroideries picked out in gold. The half-belts are naturally more becoming to stout women, the round belt being more suitable for slight figures. We may all, therefore, choose the style of belt that suits us the best, as any kind is fashionable; and I may add, let us hasten to profit by this pretty mode before it is again relegated to obscurity.

Our parasols this season, with their tulle veilings, will be marvelously, wonderfully fragile. Handles will be conspicuous by their length; they will not measure less—and I am speaking now of the moderate-sized ones—than a yard and a quarter! Cane handles will be much in favor. Some of them have in the knob which forms the handle a smelling-bottle or a powder-box. As soon as the sun condescends to shed his beams on us we shall see the shaded and shot silks and veilings of these pretty novelties in our streets.

OUR DAILY CONVERSATION

That the old order changeth and giveth place to new, is nowhere more apparent than in our much-loved mother tongue. A living language must of necessity grow and develop. Much of the slang of today was correct and classic English in Shakespeare's time, and for aught we can tell to the contrary, the diction of the schools of the twentieth century may be the jargon of the mob of the twenty-first.

But in spite of these incontrovertible facts—or perhaps because of them—it is interesting to look back to the birth date of certain phrases and ejaculations which are now so incorporated with our everyday speech that most people use them without a suspicion that they are quotations from some standard work, or have ever had any other than their present and popular signification.

We find examples in every walk in life. Take the multitudes that daily throng our emporiums of fashion, and who in the arduous labor of selection are assured that such and such an article is the "only wear." How few of all the well-dressed crowds who hear it look upon the phrase as anything but a catch word of the trade—the merest vulgar technicality—to be classed with "flounces have come in," or "full sleeves have gone out." Still fewer would know that "motley" was the first mode of which was thus described, or that it was a Shakespearean fool who wore it. Nor when times are bad, and the business man bemoans

that "he has not a penny to bless himself with," does he recognize the expression as one belonging to a day, so remote and superstitious that all coins were indented with a cross for the purpose of keeping the devil out of the owner's pocket. If we leave the public thoroughfares and turn to an Englishman's castle—his home—we shall presumably find his "better half" waiting for him. Now, in all our language what word is more familiar, more universal, more absolutely of today than this? Yet it was born into literature as far back as the time of Sir Philip Sidney. "To marry in haste and repent at leisure" is so much of a commonplace that it comes with somewhat of a galvanic shock to learn that we are indebted to Congreve for the felicitous rendering of a too common experience.

If we are sentimentally inclined, we lament that "the course of true love never did run smooth"; if cynical, we hurl a cheap sneer



The Newest Coat

at "the milk o' human kindness"; if blatantly virtuous, we "tell the truth and shame the devil"; if captious, we dub an acquaintance "a strange fish"; if we are scandalous, he may become "a picker up of unconsidered trifles," or we may pity him for being "as poor as Job," and "more sinned against than sinning"; the bumptious are certain that "beggars mounted run their horses to death," though each and every Englishman prides himself on invariably "giving the devil his due." We may not be aware of it, yet all of the above familiar sayings are Shakespeare's, and without his incomparable genius, our language would have been the poorer by these and many other "household words." An instance of Jack Tar's ready inventive quality—the quality which in these days has earned him the sobriquet of the "handy man"—is in the common ejaculation, "All my eye and Betty Martin." The story goes that when on his travels a certain gallant seaman visited a foreign church, where some devout soul before a shrine exclaimed repeatedly: "Ah! Mihi Beate Martine." Linguistic attainments have never been a distinguishing mark of the British sailor. Jack rendered the incident, "In that church," said he, "they did nothing but repeat 'Oll m yeye and Betty Martin.'" The phrase caught on and lived, though it is now more generally used in its shortened form.

One might write pages about the quotations



used in our daily conversation, but space forbids me to continue.

However, the bill-harassed father or husband generally thinks with Thompson, that "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," while the dress-loving wife or daughter retaliates in Butler's words, that men "compound for sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to." In legal circles, it is an axiom that in old Father Chaucer's words, "Murder will out."

WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS

There are few social phenomena of the last half-century which are more remarkable than the successful invasion by women of those professions and spheres of employment that were formerly regarded as the exclusive prerogative of men. In the domain of literature and journalism the former have secured an unsailable position. They are a force to be reckoned with in medicine, and even in surgery; while if they have not hitherto in England been admitted within the sacred precincts of the Bar, they occasionally (though not generally with much success) act as their own advocates in courts of law. It is not probable that they will ever invade the ranks of the ministry of the Church, nor will they, unless a radical change is made in the constitution of the state, gain admission within the precincts of the House of Commons. Whether when they have secured a vote at parliamentary elections (which is probably only a question of time) they will be able to persuade the majority of the nation that the logical sequence of the franchise is representation, is a problem in regard to which it would be unwise to prophesy.

The success that has attended the untiring efforts of women in opening the door to new professions and new industries for their sex, has silenced those objectors who averred it was not "genteel" for women to compete on their own ground with men, as their proper sphere was to be found in the discharge of domestic duties. But as long as the proportions of the sexes continue to show a large preponderance in numbers of women over men, there will always be a considerable percentage who must necessarily be without any home ties, and must consequently be compelled, either to earn their own living, or at a loss of self-respect, to subsist—in a precarious manner—on charity.

In what are known as the "professions" the rate of remuneration is in no way fixed, but depends largely on the ability and on the industry of the individual. Thus one woman journalist may earn £2 a week by her labors, while another will make £500 a year or more. The same results will be found among women doctors. Among actresses a similar disproportion of remuneration exists, possibly on account of the supply being so largely in excess of the demand.

Passing on to those who are employed in "business," we find that an increasing proportion of the great army of women workers gain their livelihood as clerks, bookkeepers and typewriters. While those who can offer really skilled labor can always command a high scale of salary, the rate of pay for the average typist, owing to competition, is low. But it is when we come to consider the different amounts of wages paid to women of the working classes in the various trades which are open to them, that we see the most glaring inequalities. One of the saddest and most unfortunate developments of recent years is to be found in the fact that the percentage of married women employed in factories and workshops has been steadily growing. This is undoubtedly due to a considerable extent to the increase of unemployment among men. When a hard-working artisan or laborer finds it impossible to obtain work, and there is nothing coming in with which to pay the rent or provide food for the family, the only alternative is for the wife to become the wage-earner, and unhappily there are numerous cases where the husband is lazy or a drunkard, belonging to what we may call the "unemployed" class, and the woman in addition to her home duties goes out to work in order to maintain her idle spouse as well as her children. It is easy to call attention to what is undoubtedly a blot on our national life, but it is difficult to point out the remedy. Unemployment among men, foreign competition, the increasing advent of aliens, the steadily grow-

ing population, which aggravates the disproportion between supply and demand in the labor market—these are among the causes. Both political parties profess to have a cure or at least a partial remedy; but such a condition of things requires a searching treatment, and a more exhaustive one than we can hope to find from the fluctuations of party politics.

CANADA AND BIGNESS SYNONYMOUS

Canada is synonymous with bigness. It is three times larger than the United States, including Alaska; it would make thirty Great Britains; it is equal to one-third the entire British Empire, and almost the size of all Europe, writes Frederick Lownhaupt. Out of an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles close to 1,000,000 are yet unexplored. It is often said of the United States that with 85,000,000 population they are still young. What shall be said of a country greater in extent with fewer than 8,000,000 inhabitants? Some one has said that "Canada begins with the 20th century in the position the United States were in at the beginning of the 19th." By which it is meant, of course, in respect to its marvelous resources which have as yet hardly been touched. Canada's advantage, however, in the situation described, lies in the fact that it stands on the threshold of a wonderful future with all the mistakes of the United States to guide it.

UNDER DEEP CONVICTION

Herbert Booth, son of the Salvation Army General, has just concluded a mission at First Methodist Church, London, Ont. One evening near the close of the week, it is related, he was being assisted by Evangelist Belcher, a local man. Mr. Booth was asking people through the audience to rise as an indication of their desire to lead a better life. The heads of all were bowed. The English evangelist beckoned the other to him. "There is a man up there in the gallery," he said, "who seems to be under deep conviction." Mr. Booth described him very carefully, and Mr. Belcher went down the aisle and up the gallery stairs. When he reached the vicinity of the individual specified, he perceived with mingled feelings that the man "under deep conviction" was no other than Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor of Askin Street Methodist Church, and president of London conference.

CARLYLE WOULD TALK

Prof. Blackie said of Carlyle: "I admired his genius. But how he would talk, talk, talk, and give nobody a chance to put in a word! One night I actually shook him. His wife had been trying all the evening to say something, but there was not the smallest chance. I took hold of him and shook him, saying, 'Let your wife speak, you monster!' But it was of no use."

This story comes from a lawyer: A worthy and provident man went to his solicitor to make his will. He gave many instructions, and it seemed that everything was arranged. The solicitor began to read over his notes, and put a point to his client: "Oh—you have made provision for your wife in the event of her surviving you. Does that remain unaltered if she should marry again?" "No, no!" said the client eagerly. "What am I leaving her?" "£100 a year." "If she married again make it £200." The amazed solicitor thought there must be a misunderstanding, and pointed out that most men put it the other way about. "I know," said the client, "but the man who takes her will deserve it."

Anxious Mother—How do you know Cash- liegh is in love with you? Has he told you so?

Pretty Daughter—No-o! But you should see the way he looks at me when I'm not looking at him.—Chicago Record Herald.

Elsie (aged seven)—Ma, I want a nickel. Mother—What for, dear?

Elsie—I asked Willie Jones to play we're getting married, and he says he won't do it unless I have a dowry.—Exchange.

Her Father—Blanche, why doesn't Mr. Linger go home earlier? Blanche—I'm why, dad.—Puck.

Disease - Breeding Dirt

"Nictitans," in The Englishman

"Martin, if dirt was trumps, what hands you would hold!"—Lamb's Suppers.

Some such reflection as this passes through the mind of every school doctor and every knowledgeable person who investigates the children of some of our elementary schools. Custom cannot stave the horror of the grossness of the dirt, nor familiarity breed contempt in the breast of the onlooker; but alas! how different the attitude of the dirty one.

To the school doctor the subject of dirt is not a matter for reflection merely; he is actively engaged in combating it, for it is wedded to his arch enemy, disease. He speedily finds that his work is essentially a branch of education, a necessary part of a liberal education, if you please; and he becomes an apostle of cleanliness. Day in and day out, at every school and in every class-room, he becomes a teacher of the prime necessity of cleanliness—clean bodies, clean air, and, by no means least, a powerful, if only indirect, teacher of the necessity for clean homes.

In this article I wish to outline some of the conditions incident on dirt which have come within my particular view in school work; to remark on school and home conditions which affect cleanliness; and to suggest the powerful influence that modern school work may bring to bear upon the rising generation for the betterment of the general habits of the community.

Just before school medical inspection began to exert any influence on London schools I examined the children of thirty public elementary schools in the Hackney division of London. The children ranged from seven to thirteen years of age. The schools were subsequently classified, as I judged the general situation of the region, the housing and the condition of the children favorable to their well-being. Thirteen schools were found in which the children reached a fair average of cleanliness, three schools were above average, and fourteen below.

The eye conditions of these children worked out as follows:

| Cleanliness. | Cases of Disease. | Percent. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Above average | 19 in 2,174 | 0.873 |
| Average | 134 in 9,463 | 1.416 |
| Below average | 197 in 10,250 | 1.92 |
| Totals | 350 in 21,893 | 1.608 |

The "clean" schools were situated in the north of Hackney, where good housing and many open spaces are found; the "dirty" schools in Hoxton, Haggerston, and Bethnal Green, where are miles of mean streets crowded with humanity. The schools above the average of cleanliness had an incidence of disease of about one-half that found for the schools below the average cleanliness; yet it must be remembered that no one of the best schools was without some dirty and ill-kept children, for in every part of London is found some "slum" street which breeds its quota of dirtiness.

If we look into the eye conditions which make up the 350 cases found in these schools, we shall have a fair idea of how dirt influences their causation.

Conjunctivitis accounted for 37 cases.

Phlyctenular conjunctivitis, being associated with nasal catarrh, septic teeth, bad feeding, and general malnutrition, accounted for 53 cases.

Blepharitis, almost exclusively a dirt disease, accounted for no less than 260 cases, or, roughly, 75 per cent.

I have said blepharitis is almost exclusively a dirt disease. I think the description is justified. It is true that its acute onset is often associated with measles or other exanthem, and that its chronic form is almost always associated with some error of refraction, some visual defect in the eye, that tires the eyes and inflames the lids, but the fact remains that this sort of eye disease is not seen amongst clean folk, except in its most elementary form. In other words, cleanliness keeps down its manifestation, but dirt increases it. Cleanliness reduces the microbe that set up the ulceration of the irritated eyelids, dirt increases their number and fosters their activity. The final effect of this simple disease is disgusting in the extreme; the subject is permanently disfigured by red, flabby, lashless eyelids. No wonder Jacob loved not Leah with her "tender" eyes!

Now I will give you some much more delicate indications of the influence of dirt on the susceptibility of disease. Everyone knows the role of micro-organisms, and in particular the action of micrococci and bacilli in the production of disease. The succeeding notes will show how far cleanliness and dirt affect the number of these organisms about the eyes of children, and consequently their chances of eye infection.

The conjunctiva frequently harbors microbic parasites. These I collected by suitable means, and incubated in the usual bacteriological manner. Two schools were selected, one situated in the north of London, newly built, well-situated, amid comfortable dwellings, filled with clean and well-cared-for scholars; the other, situated in the densely-populated district of Bethnal Green, an old building, within a district of poor cottages, "model" dwellings, and workshops, and filled with ill-kept scholars. The one school was above the average of cleanliness, the other was below the average. The head teachers selected groups of children as their average scholars who presented clean, healthy conjunctivae. In each school fifty children were examined, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. They were chosen of ages of five, seven, nine, eleven, and

thirteen years, of each five children. The weather on several days preceding the inoculations had been wet in the extreme, so that one common source of conjunctival infection in towns, street dust, was entirely absent.

Of the 100 conjunctivae examined 23 were sterile. Of the 50 "dirty" children only 3 were sterile; of the 50 "clean" children 20 were sterile. The totals of the colonies of organisms grown in all cases show very well the difference in the incidence of micro-organisms in dirt and cleanliness. "Dirty" group 789 colonies; "clean" group 262 colonies.

Twenty-eight different varieties of organisms were distinguished, in most cases they were common parasites; diphtheroid organisms were found 36 times, and staphylococci, pus organisms of the mildest virulence, 43 times. Some pathogenic organisms were found, and these almost exclusively amongst the "dirty" group, thus: The Bacillus Koch-Weeks, the cause of epidemic muco-purulent catarrh, was found in one; the Bacillus Morax-Azenfeld, the cause of angular conjunctivitis, in three; the pneumococcus in one and streptococci in four.

These examples are eloquent of the effect of dirt on disease; but before we leave the subject let me give you one more example in which two indicators of dirt and ill-condition are compared together.

"Follicular conjunctivitis" is to the conjunctiva what enlarged tonsils and adenoids are to the throat and nose. All three conditions indicate some general lack of health. Seeking to discover the variations in the incidence and size of these lymph follicles in the conjunctiva, I made a systematic examination of over 1,000 children in a fair average London school, noting at the same time the visual acuity of each and both eyes, and also in the girls the condition of the hair on the head, of whom 80 per cent had nits in their hair.

I found that the incidence of the lymph follicles in boys and girls agreed from the ages of three years to nine years, but from then the girls increased over the boys by 30 per cent. This sudden and continued excess among the girls was inexplicable until I chanced to place alongside the charts the curve of the incidents of nits in the girls' heads; then it was seen that the curve of incidence of the nits was similar to that of the follicles in the girls. There is a fair average level between the ages of four and nine years, and then a sudden rise of 20 per cent in the tenth year, followed by a slow decline in subsequent years. Inquiries amongst the teachers showed that about the age of ten the girls were expected by their mothers, most of whom were working women, to take their share in the home duties. With this responsibility came the liberty to look after their own toilets and the like, hence the increase of the nits, an indication of neglect of the person, and with this an increase in the lymphatic structures as indicative of diminished good health. When personal pride comes in as a factor the person becomes cleaner, the curve of nits falls, and with better cleanliness and health the curve of the follicles also declines. Let it be clearly understood my suggestion is that these two conditions are dependent upon a common cause, dirt or lack of care of the body, and not that nits cause conjunctivitis or vice versa.

Fighting Dirt

So much for my main thesis. Dirt is a foe just as much as the full blown manifestation of disease. So it is dirt we have to combat. To this end the recent progress of medical inspection of school children has been an inestimable boon. The visits of the school doctor and the school nurse have awakened an interest and intelligent judgment on the subject that has already borne much good fruit.

Dirt reigns rampant upon the shoulders of three giants: Ignorance, Indolence, and Poverty.

That people should be ignorant of the dangers of dirt, and even of the state of dirt in which they and their children repose, is not to be wondered at. Cleanliness is essentially a modern virtue. It may have blossomed in well-favored communities in the past, but never to the degree and extent found today. Within but a few generations of our own the fashionable beauty was not ashamed to carry a back-scratcher wherewith to relieve her body from the torment of the hosts that overrun her bejeweled person; in fact, she dallied deliciously with the instrument in public, for was it not fashioned delicately, and enriched with gems? What was an apparently normal state formerly is now an indictable offense in the school world! Is there no progress, oh ye pessimists?

Ignorance must be dispelled. People do not know what dirt is until with the eyes of intelligence they regard it apart from themselves. I remember a cultured young lady bringing me a head-louse which she had found on her comb during toilet operations, she showed it to be as a curious natural history specimen, all unaware of its significance! The nimble flea she would doubtless have known and crushed with vindictive anger and disgust, but of this creature she was ignorant. With the poor there is less of this sort of ignorance, but more of a kind that asserts that it is a state of nature, the "weakness" or the "strength" of the child, as occasion may suggest, "breeds the thing!"

Next to these, poverty is the giant upholder of dirt. It costs money to be clean. Water, soap, towels, and heat are not the gifts of the gods, but of the strong, right arm of the worker, and without these prime necessities of cleanliness, or the chance to get them, dirt cannot be vanquished.

Man is not necessarily a dirty animal. Circumstances may make him so, but in my experience the opportunity for cleanliness is

eagerly seized. In South Africa I saw on more than one occasion groups of negroes washing their bodies at the river banks, not merely bathing on a warm day, but diligently cleaning themselves. In many parts of the Transvaal water is precious and hard to come by, so the Doppler Boer was by circumstances not a frequent and liberal user of water; but when in charge of a company of them as prisoners-of-war on a transport ship, I found they seized the opportunity for washing with eagerness, the neck of the ship was alternately a vast bath-house and a busy laundry.

It was not long ago that the epithet of the "great unwashed" was hurled at our own poor. And so they are. But whose fault is it that they are unwashed? Can they wash and be clean in cramped, over-crowded quarters, in regions where bathing facilities are conspicuous by their absence? How can a family living in a single room bathe their bodies? Decency forbids them to be decently clean! There is a sense of delicacy common to the people which is a thing to be fostered. In one of our great provincial cities, where courts abound, there were formerly common privies for a whole court, with the result that the younger women suffered habitual constipation; they would not, and then they could not, use the common privy.

Again, to wash and be clean is easy and pleasant in a well-appointed bath-room, where taps labelled "hot" and "cold" gush forth their sparkling fluid to a turn of the wrist. But how can you wash children in the cold, and when there is no warm water and good soap to remove the dirt? I can remember the lack of interest the bath presented when encamped upon the high veldt, when the water gathered ice upon its surface, and a keen cold wind blew through any crevice of a thin canvas screen. It was better to be warm than clean! If cleanliness be next to godliness, why has not each church its bath-house attached, with its doors as freely open to the poor as the door of the house of prayer? Is the baptistry dead?

Lastly, an enlightened board of education should foster, not hinder, the spread of cleanliness amongst the children of whom it is the official guardian. The present-day cloak-rooms of schools are an abomination, a general exchange for the livestock of the child community. How can a hard-working mother keep her children clean when her child is compelled to hang its outdoor clothes side by side, nay, fold on fold, with those of a dirty and verminous child? Is it fair to handicap the best endeavors in this way? In some schools the clothes are hung on pegs on the walls of the staircases and landings, exposed to the dust and dirt, and the repeated contacts of the stair traffic. How can clothes be clean under such conditions? If the school cannot directly help cleanliness, at least let it not spread dirt.

In one instance I know of, the superior educational authority placed a direct handicap on an effort to attain cleanliness. By a co-operation of the local health and education authorities, verminous children were sent to the public washhouses during school hours (the time when alone arrangements could be made certain) for a very necessary cleansing. But the superior authority disallowed the mark for attendance at school. To the credit of the local authority, let it be said, they preferred to lose the mark for attendance than forego the cleansing of the children.

The influence of the teacher, the nurse, and the doctor is not limited to the children immediately under their care. The influence spreads far and wide. Remembering this, we should endeavor to direct it along lines that will ultimately promote public order and cleanliness.

The street pavements, those excellently ordered ways of modern life, are defiled hourly by the inconsiderate spitting of men who were recently school children. Let anyone examine the footways where workmen congregate during the dinner hour, their state will disgust him. Time was when the street was the common kennel into which every manner of filth was pitched irrespective of the risk to the passer-by; now such an offense is at the peril of the doer. May the time soon come when spitting will be no less an offense.

It is a sad thing to note that the ancient Hebrew lawgiver had to give specific directions to the man on his conduct when he passed the bounds of the camp in response to nature's call, when the very dog has an instinct that needs no teaching. A pity it is that the law-giver did not lengthen the decalogue by one more "Thou shalt not—"

"Thou shalt not spit, or cast refuse upon, or in any way defile a public place; for he that defileth the city, the habitation of his brethren, shall not go unpunished."

Public opinion, backed by the occasional wholesale stimulus of a smart fine at the hands of a wideawake magistrate, will do much to lessen the evil; but those who control the training of children can do much by engendering such a habit of mind as will induce a decent habit of body.

In conclusion, let me add that we doctors say these things in no spirit of harsh criticism; we do not yearn to pluck out the mote from our brother's eye, not regarding the beam that is in our own eye. Rather, in the spirit of the friend of John Gilpin, we exclaim:

"But let me scrape the dirt away
'That hangs upon your face."

SOOTHING

"But those extremely violent women lunatics—how do you manage to keep them so quiet?"

"That's an idea of the new superintendent's."

"Yes?"

"Yes; he has the straight jackets made up in the peek-a-boo style."—Puck.

"Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?"

"Try getting home late some night."

Flying to North Pole

The question of reaching the North Pole by aeroplane is one which has been considerably discussed since it became evident what the possibilities of the machine were. As might have been expected, however, not much enthusiasm has been aroused among the aviators, although there are many who believe that the journey could be accomplished. Among the latter is to be found no less prominent an authority than Henry Farman, who says:

"To make a dash from Spitzbergen to the Pole and back would be out of the question, as the distance separating the two points is, I believe, between 750 and 800 miles, making a total of 1500 to 1600 miles. But with the little aerial craft heavier than air the voyage might perhaps be effected in stages. If I had to undertake it, which by-the-by I have no intention of doing, I should probably organize a fleet of fifteen or twenty aeroplanes capable of carrying a heavy load in addition to the pilot. These aerial vessels could certainly convey all the tools needed to construct a snow hut, and could also carry sufficient essence and oil for the motor and provisions for the crew for many days. An advanced post could thus be established, and, by making several journeys forwards and backwards, all the scientific instruments and a large stock of provisions could be accumulated. While that was being done a couple of aeroplanes could push forward to the next spot to create a second depot. As the distance between those depots should not be more than fifty or sixty miles, the voyage between the base of operations and the first depot would not take more than an hour and a half at the most. It could therefore be made two or three times in the course of the twenty-four hours, and, as there is no night during the summer months in those regions, advantage could be taken of every propitious state of the atmosphere. As far as I am aware there is no great danger of hurricanes in that part of the world in the summer season, and nowadays aeroplanes are constructed to fly if necessary in a gale. With the aerial fleet constantly bringing up supplies I calculate that the head of the expedition should reach the Pole within three or, at most, four weeks after starting from the base of operations.

"It would be necessary to prevent the aeroplanes plying between the depots from going astray. With that object I should advise the hoisting of a big flag over each of the depots and the planting of two or three flags between them. The poles would probably have to be brought by the expedition, but bamboo is light and could be easily strapped to the framework of the aeroplane. Each flagstaff, made in two or three pieces, giving a total weight of twenty or thirty metres (65 feet or 98 feet), would be fixed firmly in the ice and held in position by wire stays. If the distance between these flags did not exceed twenty miles it would be astonishing if the pilot flew so wide of the mark as not to catch a glimpse of the flag in front, even if he failed to see it before losing sight of the one he would have left behind him. However, it seems to me indispensable that each detachment of the aerial fleet should be led by an aeroplane carrying not only the pilot, but a captain seated beside him to direct the course of the vessel. Without the service of a captain each aeroplane would have to be provided with a mechanism enabling the pilot to start the motor from his seat, and that would entail considerable extra weight. The aerial fleet would travel at a fair altitude above the snowdrifts and icebergs, so as to distinguish the flags and to avoid local currents. It goes without saying the aeroplanes used in those snow and ice-bound regions would not require wheels to get up speed to rise into the air, and that skis, so useful for alighting on a rough surface, would suffice. The suppression of the wheels lightening the aerial craft would enable it to carry considerable additional weight. As to the housing of the aeroplanes at the depots, I think that the construction of shelters for them would be superfluous. The aeroplanes employed for the expedition should be built in such a manner as to be easily taken to pieces and put together again, and, above all, the bearing surfaces should be made with canvas laced and not glued or sewn on the framework. It would be easy to take off the canvas and to leave nothing but the skeleton of the machine with the motor, which could be protected against inclement weather by a piece of sailcloth. The apparatus in that condition would not be injured even by a gale of wind or a heavy snowstorm, especially as it could be attached to the ground by an iron peg and a wire.

"Bold and experienced pilots would be required, and I doubt whether there are at present a sufficient number of them available for a Polar expedition. But as every day adds to the number of brave men who learn to pilot aeroplanes, time, and probably a short time, will remove that difficulty. It would be useless to attempt to indicate the best type of flying machine for a Polar expedition, because improvements are being made in aerial craft every day. The aeroplanes which were delivered to the French Government the other day flew easily during the official trials, carrying a weight of 210 kilogrammes (462 lb.), including the pilot, essence and oil. This shows that flying machines, even in their present imperfect condition, can transport a fairly heavy load. As for the motor, it should be air cooled, for frost would paralyze a water-cooled motor. In conclusion, I may say that it strikes me that a spot further north than Spitzbergen might be selected for the starting point of the aerial fleet. Franz Josef Land, for instance, is much nearer the Pole.

"This is but a rough sketch of my plan for what may be called the establishment of communication with the North Pole. In studying

the problem thoroughly I might modify it, especially if I waited a year or two, because I am convinced that ere long aeroplanes will have been so much improved that to reach the North Pole will be a much less arduous task than it is today. I am quite conscious of the great difficulties of the enterprise, but I repeat that, in my opinion, the most practical means of surmounting them is the creation of depots on the route. The greater their number and that of the intermediary flags the greater would be the safety of the expedition and the chances of its success."

New French Army Dirigible

La Liberté, the semi-rigid "dirigible" built for the French Government by MM. Lebaudy, has had no difficulty in passing the tests required by the authorities, and showed itself in every way an improvement on the ill-fated La République, which before the disaster scored such a conspicuous success at the French manoeuvres. After the loss of La République the authorities decided not only to replace the metal propellers of the new airship by wooden ones, but also to adopt extensive modifications. The chief modifications consisted in the replacing of the single motor carried by La Liberté by two motors, and necessarily involved the laying up of the airship for an indefinite period, as, among other changes, it was indispensable to enlarge the gasbag. It was decided that, as far as possible, La Liberté should be kept ready for commission at the shortest possible notice, and that the old car with the single motor should be preserved intact, while the work of enlarging the envelope should not begin until the car and motors were ready. The motors are still unfinished, and the authorities have now decided to put La Liberté into immediate commission with the old car and single motor. The airship, which was stored at the Lebaudy Works at Moisson, has already been handed over to the military authorities and will shortly be ready for service.

Hard on Aviators in Germany

The achievement of the young German-American aviator, Robert Frey, in flying across Berlin in a Farman biplane has brought to light the amusing fact that navigation over German towns in a flying machine, like so many other things in the Kaiser's realm, is "verboten"—prohibited. It appears that Hubert Latham committed a misdemeanor when he flew from the Tempelhof Field, Berlin, to Johannisthal last autumn and had to pay a fine of \$37.50. Another aviator, the young Alsatian Jeannin, was mulcted to the tune of \$12.50 for a similar offence three weeks ago. If fines are measured by distance, Mr. Frey's violation of the law last Monday evening would cost him \$75, and Pauhan's London-Manchester flight, if it had taken place in Germany, would have enriched the police treasury to the handsome extent of \$1,125. The theory of the police is that aeroplaning is still too undeveloped a science to permit men to fly about at will above the heads of law-abiding citizens. Flights for the present, therefore, are considered a danger to public life and security and are punished accordingly. The German Flying-Machine Engineers' Society proposes to petition the Reichstag for remedial legislation. The members declare that such archaic police regulations are designed only to retard the progress of aviation in Germany. Mr. Frey went to America when a young man and acquired a sufficient competence. This enabled him to return to Europe and educate himself in aviation more or less as a pastime. Another fact which has just come to light is that until the papers told of his brilliant achievement of flying across Berlin his mother in Wurtemberg did not know what he was doing.

Prize for Smallest Aeroplane

The practical utilization of the aeroplane is the object toward which the efforts of all constructors and experimenters are directed. In furtherance of the same object, the French National Aerial League offers two prizes for small and easily managed aeroplanes. One prize, offered by Rene Arnoux, through the agency of the league, will be awarded to the first aviator who shall succeed in starting from a selected road, bordered with trees, and in landing on the same road after making a continuous flight of one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) or more. The other prize, of \$200, will be awarded to the owner of the smallest aeroplane which shall make a continuous circuit of one kilometer. The size of the aeroplane will be estimated by multiplying together the three maximum dimensions of the machine. The competition will close July 16, 1910. A complete copy of the rules governing the competition can be obtained by addressing La Ligue Nationale Aérienne, 27 rue de Rome, Paris.

Little Brother (who has just been given some candy)—If I were you, I shouldn't take sister yachting this afternoon.

Ardent Suitor—Why do you say that Tommy?

"Well, I heard her tell mother this morning that she feared she'd have to throw you over."

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?"

"Well, dear, to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry, I don't want to know!"—Chicago Tribune.

"How could Maud descend to marrying a mere circus contortionist?"

"She wanted a man she could twist round her finger."—Boston Transcript.